GS -3

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6:40 pm – 7:40 pm.

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1043458
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. (150 words) 10

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The government has taken various steps towards doubling farmer's income. PM-AASHA is one among them

Components of the scheme

① Use of NAM for procurement.

② Creating a national-level combined market for agri-cultural produce.

③ Easier marketing & branding facilities to farmers.

④ Credit support for inputs.

⑤ Market-led determination of prices.

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Concerns

1. Digital divide — only few rich farmers might benefit.
2. Low infrastructure & credit availability for small & marginal farmers.
3. Lack of policy implementation
4. Ignorance & low awareness among farmers.
5. Inadequate social audit mechanisms

Thus, it is important to address the structural issues to ensure success of PM-Asha.

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2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance refers to raising credit from multiple sources & agencies, with different payback terms & mechanisms.

[Role]

① It can diversify the risk of infrastructure projects.

② It provides additional sources of finance.

③ Innovative payment mechanisms to suit the long gestation period of infrastructure

④ Increase participation of different sectors — retail players, mutual funds, banks, etc

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Thus blended finance holds the key to development of infrastructure projects in the country. It is important to integrate it to PM-Gati Shakti to ensure sustainable finance.

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3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dry ports have been ignored in India's infrastructure network. There is a need to revive them.

Challenges

1. Lack of policy focus.
2. Infrastructure & finance constraints.
3. Problem of desilting of rivers.
4. Lack of inter-grid connections with other modes of transport

Measures that can be taken

1. Include dry ports in transport links.
2. Subsidy for its development to private sector
3. Use PPPs to develop them

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④ Form a dry port - authority for focused policy support.

⑤ Integrate dry ports with SEZs

⑥ Learn from global best practices

Integrating dry ports in PM-Gati Shakti can be a major way towards their revival

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4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers to the practice of cultivating a single species of crop over vast areas for economic purpose

Threats of monoculture

① Environment
1.1. Fall in bio diversity
1.2. Threat of invasive species.
1.3. Unsustainable agricultural practices.

② Food security
2.1. Diminishing importance of local food items.
2.2. Example of Bt-Cotton shows that in longer run, monoculture leads to lower yield.
2.3. High focus on yield & less on diversity of food basket.

③ Farmers
3.1. Monopoly of big farmers.

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3.2 Corporate players might exploit the farmers

3.3. Rise in inequality among rich & poor farmers..

Way forward

① Sustainable agriculture practices like - multicropping, strip cropping, ZBNF.

② Using new techniques like aquaponics, hydroponics.

③ Raise credit & infrastructure support to small farmers.

④ Food processing industries.

Thus, monoculture is a threat to the sustainability of agriculture & thus of entire Indian economy.

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5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- Only 60% of plastic waste is ~~they~~ collected in India. This leads to problems for health & environment.

Impact of single use plastics

Environment

1. It clogs drains, leading to overflows & disease breeding insects.
2. It causes marine pollution.
3. Microbeads have become a major source of water & soil pollution.
4. Being non degradable, it persists to damage the environment for years.

Health

1. It can choke animals and lead to death.
2. It can enter into food chain & cause bio magnification.
3. It is shown to cause hormonal problems in women.
4. It is also shown to enter blood streams.

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Efforts taken by government

① Plastic waste Management Rules, ~~2016~~ have been amended in 2021 to ban single use plastics by 2022.

② Extended producer responsibility (EPR) for waste collection & recycling.

③ Reducing plastic use at government offices.

④ At United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), India suggested a resolution on single use plastics.

Banning single-use-plastics is imminent for the environment, society & health of global citizens.

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6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

~~The~~ 82% of Indian territory is vulnerable to one or ~~or~~ multiple disasters. The example of Aapda Mitra shows the importance of community participation in the process of disaster management.

Importance of community volunteers

① They are the first responders to the disaster.

② If well trained, they can provide relief & rescue to old & vulnerable.

③ They can help to integrate traditional knowledge of community into disaster management.

④ They can conduct social audits on government's disaster relief machinery.

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(5) They can promote incorporation of sustainable practices to avoid & mitigate disasters.

(6) They can raise awareness & educate fellow citizens on the issue.

(7) They are the vital link between administration & citizens.

Thus, it is essential to inculcate community volunteers into disaster management by :-

(1) Adequate training & skill skills

(2) Education, video films

(3) Incentives like rewards & recognition.

National Disaster Response Plan 2016 recognises their importance too.

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7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone wolf attack means threat to security of a nation by an individual who is not linked to any big organisation.

Challenge

① Difficult to trace & identify.

② They can exist in multiple forms - underground workers, financers, weapons suppliers, etc

③ They are easily vulnerable to radicalisation.

④ They are difficult to pre-empt.

Role of Internet

① Used by terror outfits for spreading radicalisation.

② Presence of dark web, beyond government's control.

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(3) Easy financial transfers ~~to~~ supp. from international donors.

(4) Social media can be used to spread false messages.

Way Forward

India needs to follow a 3 pronged strategy :-

(1) Security - Raise intelligence, modernise police force & use AI, ~~Internet~~ Internet of Things to trace such attackers.

(2) Development - Provide employment & skill development to youth.

(3) Propaganda - Use social media & NGOs to spread positive feelings & harmony.

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8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

A flourishing defence sector is the bedrock for India's dream to be Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

Fundamental Inefficiencies

1. Low budget support (Only 1% of GDP)
2. Low R&D (Only 6% of defence expenditure allocated to it)
3. Weak Industry – military – academia linkage.
4. Delayed procurement system
5. Low private sector participation.
6. Lack of coordination in the three arms of military.
7. Weak military – civilian communication channels.
8. Lack of modernisation.

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Defence Reforms

① For domestic manufacturing

1.1. positive indigenisation list in procurement process.

1.2. Liberalised FDI

② For procurement

2.1. Defence Acquisition Policy 2020

2.2. Inter-governmental agreements eg: LEMOA with US, RELOS with Russia

③ For coordination

3.1. Creation of Office of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS).

3.2. Integrated Command units.

④ For modernisation

4.1. Use of military of things

4.2. Support of Israel in modern military hardware.

These steps are crucial for a flourishing defence sector.

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9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO Centre was recently established at Gujarat. This highlights the importance of traditional medicine for the world.

Advantages

① Including AYUSH practioners will raise doctor – patient ratio to 1:900 from 1:1400 (WHO recommends 1:1000).

② It focuses on holistic care.

③ It is useful for chronic & lifestyle related illness.

④ It can raise accessibility of healthcare in rural areas.

⑤ It can raise India's soft power in global geopolitics.

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Challenges

1. Lack of trust & awareness about traditional medicine.
2. Cases of quacks & pendo-doctors.
3. Low budgetary support.
4. Lack of regulation of traditional medicine education & practice.

Way Forward

There is a need to integrate both - traditional & modern healthcare into WHO's recommended One Health Approach for holistic focus on human health, animals and environment.

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10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, India inaugurated world's first nano urea plant. This has brought into limelight the importance of nano urea.

Potential to transform farming

- Improving productivity
  - ① Focused application of exact requirement will raise nutrient absorbtion.
  - ② Reduce nitrogen overuse
  - ③ Some distorted NPK ratio.
- Reducing input cost
  - ① Lower nutrient requirement will lower costs
  - ② Higher productivity will also give better income
- Reducing environment pollution
  - ① Reduce overuse of fertilizers
  - ② Prevent ground water pollution & nitrogen toxicity (Blue baby syndrome)

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[Challenges ahead]

① Majority of farmers (85%) are small & marginal, having less investment to buy nano urea.

② Potential impact of nano-urea on environment & human health needs further study.

③ Low awareness & education level of farmers might hinder implementation

There is a need to develop multi-stakeholder approach and undertake continuous monitoring to ensure nano-urea is used in a sustainable way & helps in doubling of farmer's income.

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11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Russia-Ukraine war along with COVID induced supply chain disruptions has led to a rise in global crude oil prices.

Effect on India

A. Economic Effect

① Crude oil is a crucial input in production. Rise in input costs will raise cost of production and overall prices causing inflation.

② Crude oil is among top fine import commodities. So rise in its price means wider Current Account Deficit.

③ India refines crude oil and exports refined products. This means exports will become costly

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and uncompetitive.

(4) Worsening trade balance will lead to depreciation of rupee;

(5) It will lower forex reserves too.

(6) Business incentives will further fall due to high cost of production.

B. Social Effects

(1) High prices affect the poor more and raise inequality

(2) Inflation is a critical political issue, with effect on public harmony.

(3) It will make financial savings unprofitable, (due to fall in real returns) and lead to higher gold imports.

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Measures to take

Short Run

1. Enter into agreements with oil supplying countries to secure supplies.
2. Bring oil under GST to reduce tax burden.
3. Reduce central excise duty and persuade states to reduce VAT.
4. Subsidise oil for Industries with Input credits.

Long Run

1. Explore alternative fuels and renewable energy
2. Increase domestic exploration of oil.
3. Enter into ~~agro~~ exploration contracts in foreign countries.
4. Promote Electric Vehicles & public transport to reduce oil demand.

Thus, easing oil prices is crucial for the health of Indian economy.

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12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Operating ratio means the expenditure incurred to earn a unit of income.

Indian Railways has a high operating ratio because:-

① Low tariffs - Passenger tariff is heavily subsidised

② High freight charges - Charges for freight transport is high, which ~~reduces~~ raises logistical costs.

③ Inefficient management

④ Corruption & leakages

⑤ High staff salary

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Remedial measures

① Dedicated freight corridors

② Increasing private participation to bring competition & raise efficiency.

③ Vande Bharat trains to provide higher quality services & attract commuters.

④ Separation of railway budget is scrapped.

⑤ Using Mug Rail App & technology to raise consumer awareness & guidance & redressal

Thus, it is vital to refurbish the railways to enable it to function as a tool of India's development

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13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them. (250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Food processing sector is the missing link between agriculture and industry that can help to raise the contribution of agriculture in GDP from 12% to 25%.

Importance of the sector

① It creates employment opportunities in rural areas, thus reducing urban migration.

② It can reduce wastage.

③ It can help in food fortification and improve India's rank of 101 in Global Hunger Index.

④ It can help to double farmer's income by preventing distress sales

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges Faced

1. High Informalisation.
2. Low Infrastructure support.
3. Less R&D (0.6% of GDP is denoted to R&D compared to 4% in the west)
4. Missing supply chain, cold storage.
5. Lack of finance & credit.
6. Agriculture being a state subject, many reforms like ~~Confe~~ Model Contract Farming Act, Land Leasing Act are not implemented well, preventing private participation.

Initiatives taken

1. PM - Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme
2. PM - Sampada.
3. Increased FDI limit under automatic route.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Operation Green, TOPS to Total Scheme.

(5) PM-Mudra, NABARD to provide easy finance

Way Forward

Agriculture employs about 50% of the Indian population, but contributes ~~at~~ only 19% to GDP. This structural imbalance must be solved by encouraging food processing along with other steps like skill development, capability enhancement, entrepreneurship and creating industry-academia linkages.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Oxfam Inequality Report 2022, 50% of the population holds a wealth of only 6% in India. This shows failure of successive policies to bring inclusive growth.

Manifestation of Inequality

① While the rich is moving towards organic food products, the poor remain malnourished, as shown by India's poor rank of 101 in global Hunger Index.

② While one set of students studies at International board schools, the other faces teacher absenteism and poor infrastructure of government schools.

③ While India hosts some of the richest people globally, 20% of population lives under poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

1. Mid-day meals for school children.
2. MGNREGA for employment.
3. PM-Kisan, PM-Ashaa for farmers
4. Subsidised food by a combination of MSP and PDS system
5. Labour laws & minimum wage laws.

Reasons for continuing inequality

1. Improper implementation of schemes.
2. High leakages and corruption.
3. Inclusion & exclusion errors
4. Input oriented, rather than output oriented approach.
5. Poor audit mechanism.
6. Lack of involvement of local organisations.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead

① Technology interventions.
e.g. SMS-based PDS tracking in CG.

② Social audits, involving NGOs & SHGs.

③ Use of DBT transfers

④ Increase awareness among beneficiaries by citizen's charter and IEC activities.

⑤ Rationalisation of beneficiaries for focused targetting on the needy.

Resolving deep ~~rooting~~ rooted inequality is sin-qua-non for the achievement of a five trillion dollar economy. After all, one section of the nation can't progress, while the other lots in poverty, hunger and deprivation.

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15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. **(250 words) 15**

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

As per Economic Survey (2021-22), India faces a high unemployment rate of 4%. There is an urgent need to resolve this problem.

Factors determining employment

Demand side factors

1. Level of business activities in the economy.
2. Level of capital use & ~~tech~~ machine usage.
3. Flexibility of labour laws.
4. Global economic conditions & value chains.

Supply side factors

1. Education level of the workers.
2. Health & physical fitness of workers.
3. Level of skill development.
4. Preference over labour-leisure trade off.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for high unemployment

① As per NITI Ayog, Skill India Report, only 30% of educated youth is employable]*

② Low female LFPR at 20%

③ Rigid labour laws.

④ Weak economic scenario due to COVID induced lockdowns.

⑤ Impact of Russia - Ukraine war on Investment expectations.

⑥ Poor education and health standards of employees.

⑦ High Jobless growth due to service led growth

⑧ Missing middle i.e. absence of ~~medium~~ medium sized enterprises.

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Measures needed

① As per Amartya Sen, there is need to build capability of mothers by education & health interventions.

② Skill development – Government has launched a campaign for this.

③ Workplace safety & Implementation of Vishaka guidelines to raise female LFPR.

④ Rationalise labour laws.

⑤ Easy credit & ease of doing business to boost Investment.

Recent Initiatives like labour codes, Make In India, Ayushmann Bharat, Skill India Mission are a step in the right direction. Their implementation will be crucial for India to reap its demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Sendai Framework, government is the major authority for disaster management, but other stakeholders are equally important for an effective disaster response.

Increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters

① Disasters affect the economic, social & political structure of an area

② Its affect on poor & marginalised is higher, thus raising inequality

③ With climate change, frequency & intensity of disasters is rising, as per the Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DRR into development Planning

As per Sendai framework, each dollar spent on DRR, saves 7 dollars spent on ~~disaster~~ relief & rehabilitation. Thus, integrating DRR into development can reduce the cost of disaster management along with saving lives & property.

Importance of stakeholder engagement mechanism

Different stakeholders play a vital role in DRR :-

① Central government - It is the major provider of finance.

② State government - It deals with state specific requirements and preparedness.
eg: Cyclones in Odisha, Droughts in Rajasthan.

③ Local government - It is the prime executing agency of plans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Community – It is the repository of traditional knowledge and gives first response to the disaster

⑤ NDRF – It provides security & aid post disaster.

⑥ National Institute for disaster management (NIDM) – for research & development.

⑦ Neighbouring countries – To deal with floods, India engages with Nepal, China, Pakistan (Indus Water Treaty).

Thus, we see each stakeholder has a vital role in DRR. It is important to engage all of them. National Disaster Management Plan ~~Act~~ 2016 provides a mechanism for this by providing a grid with clear roles of each actor. Increasing community enrolvement & global coordination is needed to support this.

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17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has committed at Glasgow to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030.

Carbon trading mechanisms are a crucial step in this direction.

Existing mechanisms in India

① Renewable Energy Certificates → For dealing in renewable energy

② Energy saving certificates (ESCerts).

At International level too, Kyoto Protocol provides for energy trading in the form of:-

- Carbon trading
- Cap and Trade System.

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Significance of carbon trading

- Promote competitive environment
- Increase private sector participation and innovation
- Flexible mechanism to fulfill renewable energy purchase obligations.
- Reduce the transaction costs of energy trade.

Challenges in the current system

- Lack of awareness & low participation
- Mainly dealt by government-sector players.
- Low prices of certificates as demand is far lesser than supply.
- Lack of real time price discovery.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

1. Increase awareness & private participation
2. Incentivise participation of the carbon trade platform by tax credit, subsidy.
3. Integrate the platforms with NSE and BSE for wider reach.
4. Inter agency cooperation between SEBI, Ministry of Renewable Energy and Research Organisations.

Thus, carbon trading can be a key to India's dream of achieving Net Neutrality by 2070, if used efficiently.

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18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, India is one of the leading markets for opium & drug trafficking. This poses multiple challenges for the country.

Factors responsible

External Factors

1. India is between the Golden crescent & Golden Triangle
2. Porous borders
3. Drug peddling by external state actors to destabilise India's security
4. Nexus between terror outfits & drug trafficking.

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Internal factors

1. Nexus of police - politicians - criminals.
2. Rising competition & peer pressure leading youth towards drugs.
3. Easy availability of drugs.
4. Lack of mental health support.

Challenges for security

1. Drug drives the youth towards crime, to get money to buy it
2. It hampers family environment & leads to domestic violence.
3. It proliferates and sustains terror outfits by giving them income source
4. It is linked to money laundering.
5. It creates ~~management~~ difficulties in border management -

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of the hour:

1. Secure borders by intelligence & policing to prevent cross border smuggling.
2. Choke funding sources of drug-trade outfits & terror outfits.
3. Modern technology like drones, sensor, thermal sensors to detect infiltration.
4. Cooperation with ~~i~~ neighbouring countries.
5. Improve education, awareness & mental health support for the youth.
6. Treat drug ~~addit~~ addicts as victims rather than convicts & provide rehabilitation.

Dealing with drug trafficking is imminent for securing India's ~~national~~ domestic and geopolitical interests.

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19. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Andaman & Nicobar islands have a strategic location in the Indian Ocean Region which can provide security advantage to India.

Strategic Significance

① Close to neighbouring countries of Sri Lanka, Myanmar & Indo China.

② Possibility of military exercises with neighbours

③ Can give inputs for Intelligence.

④ Can counter China's string of pearls policy.

⑤ It can provide anchor for future QUAD operations

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Maritime inactivity & neglect

- India has ignored the importance of its island groups consistently
- This is evident in low infrastructure development & coastal development of the islands.
- The population of A&N is isolated and leads ~~a~~ no role in India's security.

Way Forward

- Use A&N for strategic advantage
- Develop it as a hub of EOR naval operations
- Involve the locals, giving them employment & respect

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20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? (250 words) 15

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

From the invention of zero to launch of ballistic missles, India's science & technology has been robust in its development.
ILMT is another feather on the cap

[Importance of ILMT]

① Help in deep space observation & research.
② Encourage the youth to take up the science as career
③ Enable global cooperation in research & information sharing.
④ Give a boost to private sector participation.

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(5) Help to solve the mysteries of universe – black hole, supernova, neutron stars.

(6) Can provide inputs for application in wide sectors like agriculture, environment, medicine.

(7) Can improve India's space mission & way for human space mission.

Thus, FLMT remains crucial to India's research sector. It is important however, to raise research expenditure from 0.6% of GDP to reap the benefits of ~~FLMT~~ FLMT.

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6:30 pm - 11 pm

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1043458
Center	ONLINE	Date	4/7/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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(Finish) 1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

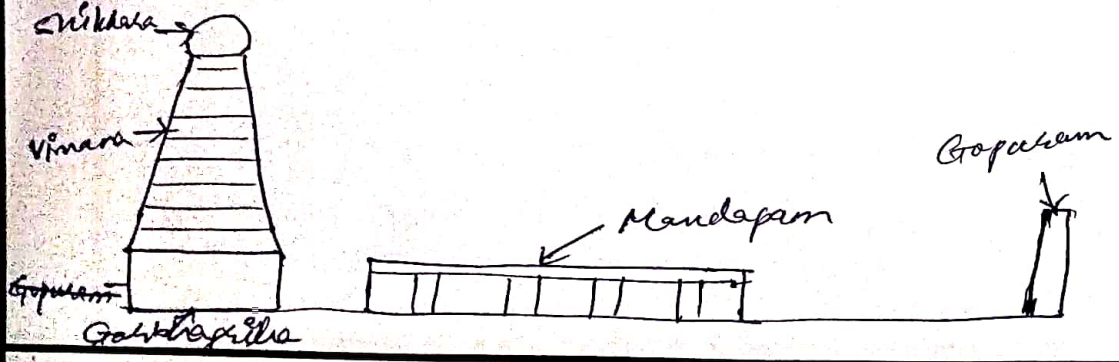
Cholas succeeded Pandyas around 1000 AD and marked zenith of art & architecture.

- The chola rulers like Raja Raja I made big temples to mark their victories.

For eg: Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore

- They made inscriptions describing their victories, so rich information is available about this period.

- Dravidian architecture reached its final form in this period.



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Cholas also acquired territories of Sri Lanka and Indo-China, which led to the transmission of Indian art to these areas too.

Thus, Cholas were extremely important in cultural development of South India, so much so that the present term "CORONADAL COAST" is derived from "Cholamandalam" i.e. territory occupied by the Cholas.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement was an all-encompassing struggle, not only against the British, but also ~~for~~ against social evils, religious reformation and civil liberties.

Struggle for Civil Liberties

- Raja Rammohan Roy advocated freedom of press.
- There was a struggle against Vernacular Press Act.
- Gandhiji led the salt satyagraha for right of Indians to make salt.
- Legislators persistently fought for wider franchise.
- Gandhiji and BR Ambedkar led a campaign against untouchability.

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Legacy in Independent-India

The following features of Indian polity trace roots to independence struggle:

- Freedom of speech & expression
- Ban on untouchability
- Freedom of press.
- Universal Adult franchise.
- ~~Right-Relig~~

Thus, the fruits of struggle of ~~Bul~~ freedom fighters is seen in the culmination of constitutional democracy in India, with equal civil and political rights for all.

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"Scramble" in Africa refers to the fight among colonial powers to capture areas in Africa.

- China and interiors of Africa were the only two areas left ~~to~~ to be colonised by ~~the~~ 19th century. This, along with industrialisation in ~~new~~ more nations, set the stage for rival competition for colonies.

- Berlin Conference set the rules for colonial powers to follow in Africa, and thus set the ground for the scramble in Africa.

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

Cloudburst refers to very high rainfall over a short period of time.

Effects of cloudburst-

1. Flooding
2. Landslides in hilly areas.
3. Soil erosion.
4. Epidemics like typhoid, dengue, etc. in affected areas.
5. Disruption of transport & communication links.
6. Economy of the area gets disrupted, affecting livelihood of people.

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Why more frequent in Himalayas?

① High mountains provide a barrier for clouds to shed their water.

② Himalayas are colder, thus aiding condensation.

③ Weak young mountains have the vulnerability of landslides, thus causing higher destruction due to cloud bursts.

Way Forward

① Avoiding construction in Himalayas.
② Desiltation of river channels.
③ Proper drainage system.
④ Control of tourism.

Protecting Himalayas is vital for preserving the wealth of Indian subcontinent.

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5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ken-Betwa Link is a major project to solve water problems of Bundelkhand area of MP and UP.

[Potential of Ken Betwa Link]

① It can solve drinking water needs of Bundelkhand.

② Higher irrigation will be possible, leading to better agriculture and food security.

③ It will boost industrial development due to easy water availability & improve economy.

④ It will boost inland navigation and reduce dependence on polluting road vehicles.

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Challenges

① It will submerge areas of Panna National Park.

② Displacement of local people and rehabilitation.

③ Inter-state cooperation will be needed.

④ Its effect on local water cycle and environment need to be studied in detail.

Way Forward

Politicians, scientists and local people need to collaborate to study in detail the effects of the project and ensure its sustainable use.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Coal contributes about 70% of energy generation in India and 50% of total installed capacity.

Issues in Production

① Monopoly of Coal India Ltd leads to inefficiency.

② Disruption of production in rainy season.

③ Unsafe mining conditions.

Issues in supply

① Poor ~~Gt~~ tracking of coal supply chain.

② Delays in contract fulfilment

③ Overdependence on railway, pointed by CAG.

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Solutions

1. Captive mining by private players must be encouraged.

2. Rules for safe mining must be enforced.

3. GPS - enabled tracking of coal.

4. ~~Man~~ Finding innovative ways for fuller utilisation of coal & reducing wastage.

5. Diversifying to other sources to reduce dependence on coal.

Way forward

There is a need to move towards renewable energy ~~to~~ and reduce coal use to fulfill net neutrality by 2070.

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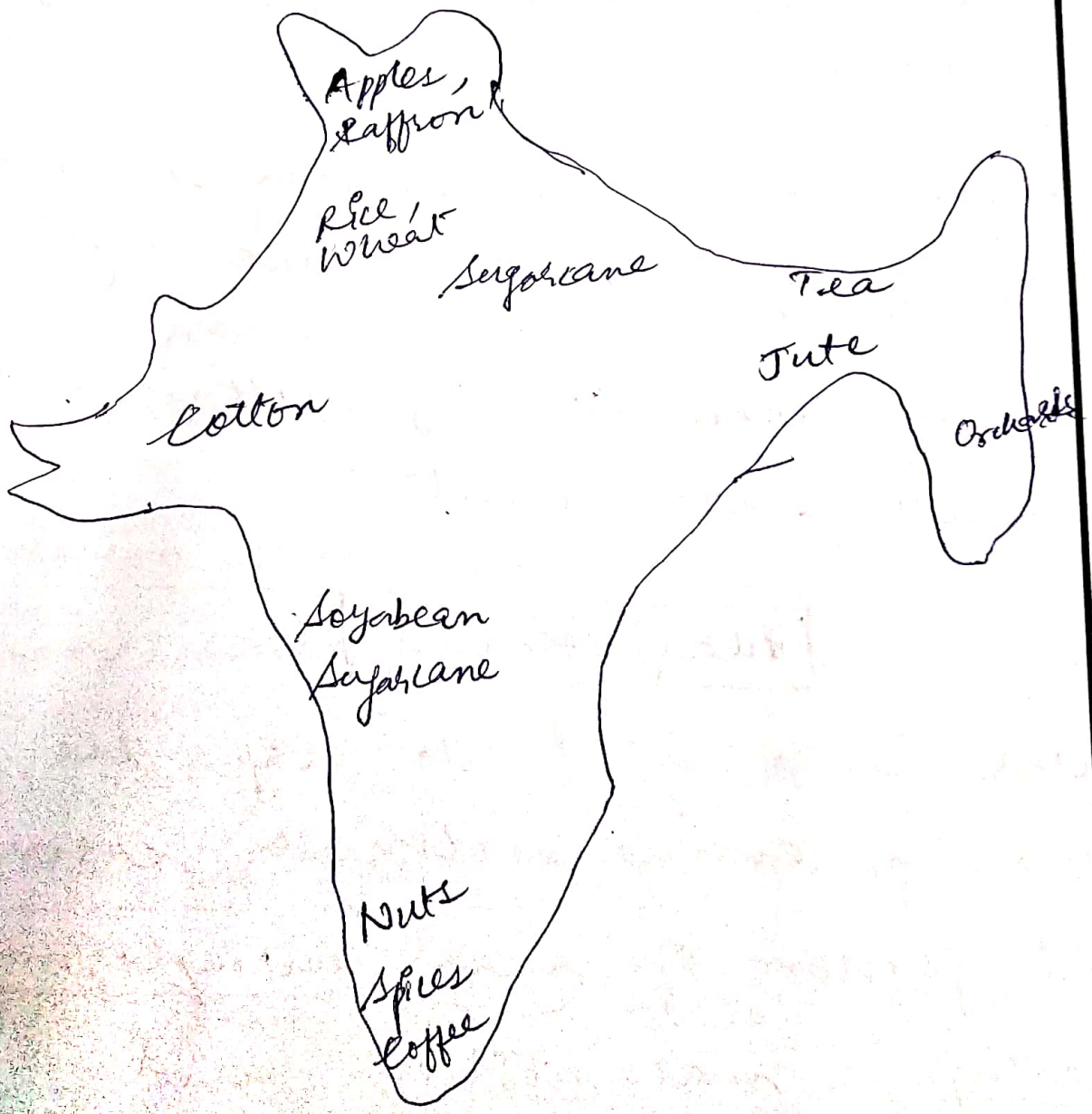
7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agro-based industries are the ones which derive their raw-materials from the agricultural sector.

Distribution of agro Industries



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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. Lack of formalisation.
2. Inadequate access to credit, banking, capital infrastructure, market access.
3. Seasonal supply of raw materials.
4. Lack of cold chains and processing facilities.
5. Phytosanitary and health standards of foreign countries are high.
6. Mostly dominated by cottage and small scale units.

Way Forward

There is a need to tap the agro-processing sector to solve the problem of rural unemployment, wastage, malnutrition and farmer distress.

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8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste system, as evolved from the Vedic period onwards, had a major impact on every aspect of Indian society.

Caste and poverty & inequality

① There is higher poverty among lower castes in India.

② Higher percent of conflicts is from lower castes.

③ Education levels are also poorer among lower castes.

④ Lower castes have lesser access to medical facilities.

⑤ Women from lower castes face higher instances of exploitation.

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Steps taken by government

① Reservation in education and employment.

② Focus on entrepreneurship among SC & ST.

③ Promotion of tribal products.

④ "Nadan Parinde" scheme by Chhattisgarh for tribals education.

Way forward

① Reservation is not panacea of all problems. It must be complemented with structural changes like schools and hospitals in backward areas, awareness campaigns to reduce caste bias, opportunities for development of business acumen, etc.

It is pertinent to uplift the backward castes to achieve the goal of social and economic democracy in India.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers refers to those who work in non-industrial employment like household, restaurants, hotels, etc.

Issues faced

① Lack of formal job contracts, leading to fire at will.

② Lower wages than minimum wages set by law.

③ Poor work conditions.

④ Lack of social security.

⑤ Lack of respect for their work.

⑥ Major percent of domestic workers are female, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation.

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Suggestions

1. Include domestic workers as a separate class in Labour Code.
2. Set minimum wages and work environment requirements.
3. Raise awareness on the need to respect their work.
4. Training and education of domestic workers for better job opportunities.
5. Helpline numbers and special officers to deal with complaints of human rights violations.

Thus, domestic workers need to be accorded the dignity of labour for their contribution to Indian economy & society.

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10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is the second highest populous country in the world. But to use this population effectively, ~~India~~ & prevent explosion, India follows various population control measures.

Gendered Impact

① Most of the current contraceptives like i-pill, copper strip, etc. are to be used by woman, putting major responsibility on her for population control.

② Preference for boy child along with population control increases risk of female infanticide.

③ Given the patriarchal setup, female has a lesser ~~say~~ choice to ask the partner to use contraceptives.

④ The chance of infections and STDs is higher for the woman.

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(3) Female has to bear the brunt of failure of contraceptives in form of unwanted pregnancy.

[Rethink the current approach]

(1) There is need for sex education.

(2) Females should be empowered to exercise the choice of contraceptive.

(3) Males must be taught to use contraceptive as a matter of responsibility.

(4) Easy availability of contraceptives.

(5) Recognising right of woman over her body as part of Article 21.

By proper population control measures, complemented with social infrastructure & employment opportunities, India can reap its demographic dividend and be a $5 trillion economy.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.
(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition was an anti-Vedic movement, which gave rise to ~~the~~ Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika.

Features of Sramana tradition

1. It opposed elaborate Vedic rituals.
2. It believed in simple life, devoid of worldly pleasures.
3. It challenged the varna system and dominance of the Brahmans.
4. Sramana monks gave up worldly life and led life of an ascetic.
5. It made no distinction among its followers, based on gender, caste, class, etc.

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Relation with emergence of Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas

- These ideologies developed in the Post Vedic period, as a challenge to Vedic religion. They adopted and extended the Sramana tradition in their own ways.

Jainism - It focuses on giving up material pleasures and leading a simple life of non-violence and truth -

Buddhism - It focuses on 'madhyam marg'. Buddha accepted everyone in his followers, without discrimination on caste, class, gender, etc.

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Ajivika – They believe in material world and not the meta physical world of birth – rebirth as propounded by the Vedas.

Thus, these ideas emerged to provide solution to the ills of Vedic culture. While they propounded equality and simple living, over time they too got corrupted and could not make a material difference in socio-economic injustice, which continues till today in India.

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. (250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi played a significant role in Indian freedom struggle. He launched a variety of movements and organisations, using symbols to mobilise people.

Use of symbols

For integrating masses

- During Civil Disobedience Movement 1930, he used a salt as a symbol of protest as it could reach the common men.
- He used charkha to emphasise on self reliance and boycott of foreign goods.

~~- He cleaned the ashram himself~~

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Against social evils

- He ate food cooked by untouchables ~~cleansed~~ to symbolise end of caste system.

- He cleansed the sabarmati ashram himself to symbolise cleanliness and self reliance.

Use of symbolic Language

For Integrating masses

- He called the Rowlatt Act the "Black Act" to show its draconian features.

- He gave the slogan of "DO OR DIE" in ~~1920~~ 1945 to motivate people to fight for Independence.

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Against social evils

- He called the untouchables as "HARIJAN" ~~to~~ i.e. child of god.

- He ~~wo~~ used court trials as a platform to give powerful speeches and mobilise the public.

All these symbols and symbolic language played a vital part in mobilising people and conveying the message in a simple way.

Even today, symbols like rainbow (for LGBTQ community), red cross (Aids - HIV), broom (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan), etc are used to convey messages to people in an effective way.

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Anglo-French struggle was the result of greed for colonies. It started from Austrian War of succession and ended with Seven Years War. ~~It~~ In India, it manifested as Carnatic Wars.

1st Carnatic War, (1740s)

- It was an extension of Austrian War of Succession.

2nd Carnatic War (around 1750)

- It was a result of Interference of Dupleix in internal matters of Carnatic and Deccan.

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- The French suffered major losses and Dupleix was called back.

3rd Carnatic War ended (1760)

- It led to Battle of ~~Hatchoo~~ Wandiwash, which decided that British won ~~the~~ against the French.
- French were now limited to commercial activities in Pondicherry.

Factors for British Success

1. Supreme navy and military.
2. Brilliant line of commanders and leaders.
3. Early Industrial Revolution in Britain, which meant higher production of machines and arms.

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(4) East India Company was privately owned while French Company was a state enterprise, leading to inefficiency.

(5) Use of Capital markets for finance.

(6) Less emphasis on religious conversion of natives.

(7) French had only one strong fort at Pondicherry, which British had three - Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

Thus, British victory over French changed the destiny of India for the next 200 years and even continues to impact it today.

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14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted. **(250 words) 15**

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

1980s marked a watershed in the politico-social history of Punjab.

Issues that led to crisis

1. Regionalism and demand for Khalistan.
2. Increased militant segments.
3. Communal demands for Sikh homeland.
4. High politician-criminal nexus.

In such a background, Indira Gandhi led Operation Bluestar at Golden Temple, Amritsar, which eventually led to her murder.

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Roadmap to peace

① Demand of separatists was rejected.

② Socio-economic development was assured.

③ The demands of different stakeholders was reconciled, with major aim of unity and integrity of India.

Thus, Punjab's crisis was handled well and never since has ~~th~~ such an incident repeated in that region. Infact Punjab has travelled upward ~~on~~ in economic development on the back of Green Revolution.

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margin
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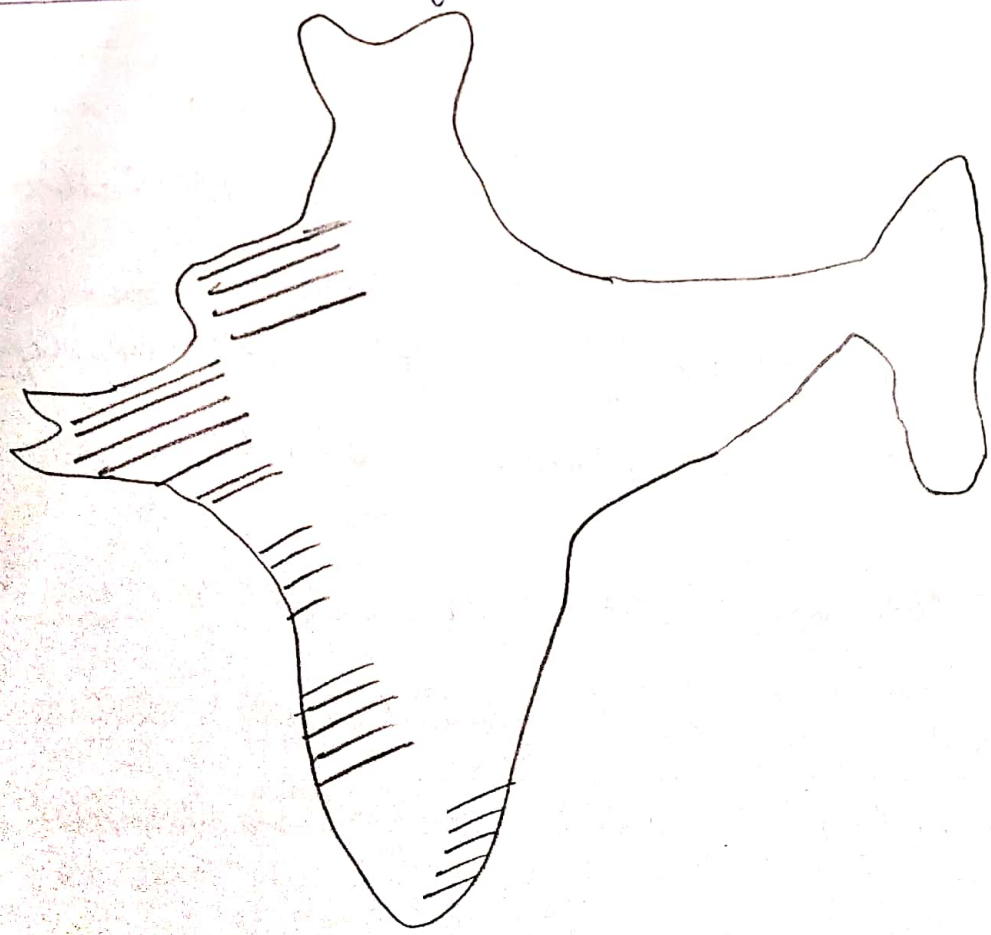
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India committed at Glasgow to produce 50% of energy from renewable sources by 2030. Solar energy is the largest component of this.

Distribution of Solar Power Capacity



Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and TN has high

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installed capacity of solar panels in India

Challenges in Utilisation

1. High initial set up costs.
2. Scarcity of high grade silicon.
3. Lack of domestic manufacturing of solar panels.
4. Poor maintenance.
5. Lesser share of off-grid and rooftop solar energy utilisation.
6. Land acquisition for setting up plants is also a challenge.
7. Lack of awareness among users.
8. High seasonal variations in sunshine over the subcontinent.

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Steps by government

1. Subsidies to farmers to set up solar water irrigation systems.
2. Production linked Incentive scheme for solar panels.
3. Agreements with other nations for supply of silicon.
4. Promotion of smart meters.
5. Green energy grid to link renewable and conventional energy grids.

Way Forward

Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities for higher awareness, removing supply bottlenecks and policy support will help India achieve net neutrality by 2070.

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16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Oceans form 70% of the surface of earth and continents 30%. But this distribution has kept evolving and various studies have tried to explain it.

Continental Drift Theory

- As per this theory, all land formed a single piece called PANGEA. All continents broke away from it.
- The fit between east coast of South America and west coast of Africa ~~at~~ proves this.

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margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Post Drift Theories

1. Plate Tectonics

- As per this theory, lithosphere is made up of several major and minor plates.
- These plates move over asthenosphere, which is a plastic-state like material.
- These plate movements result into volcanoes and earthquakes, leading to formation of mountains and rift valleys.

2. Sea-floor spreading

- As per this, mid-oceanic ridge runs through all the oceans.
- At its crest, volcanoes takes place, which creates new earth surface.

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~~This created surface~~

- At ocean - continent margins, ~~this~~ ~~new~~ earth's surface is destroyed in deep trenches.

- This cyclic movement is powered by mantle plume and radio-active energy of the earth's interior.

While the drift theory was focused only on continents, post-drift theories focus on ocean floor and thus provide new dimensions to study the distribution of oceans and continents.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

As per the Sixth Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, intensity of heat waves will rise in India.

Phenomenon of heat waves

Heat wave refers to the occurrance of higher temperature over an area, compared to expected temperature.

Conditions for development

① Concretisation of the earth's surface leads to higher heat absorption.

② Deforestation reduces the carbon sink.

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③ Air pollution raises green house effect.

④ Use of HFCs for cooling, which have high global warming potential.

⑤ Climate change has disturbed the rainfall pattern, which further raises the problem.

Health Impact of Heat Waves

① It can cause dehydration, ~~and~~ fatigue and heat strokes.

② It will reduce productivity of labour and effect their income.

③ High temperature favours breeding of microbes and diseases.

④ It can lead to melting of glaciers and flooding, thus threatening life of in coastal areas.

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Way Forward

Controlling air pollution, using electrostatic precipitators, phasedown of HFCs as per Montreal Protocol, energy using sunlight reflective materials in construction and promoting afforestation will help to move to sustainable development and reduce the risk of heat waves in India.

Dealing with heat waves is imminent not just for environment, but for protecting the health, economy and society of India.

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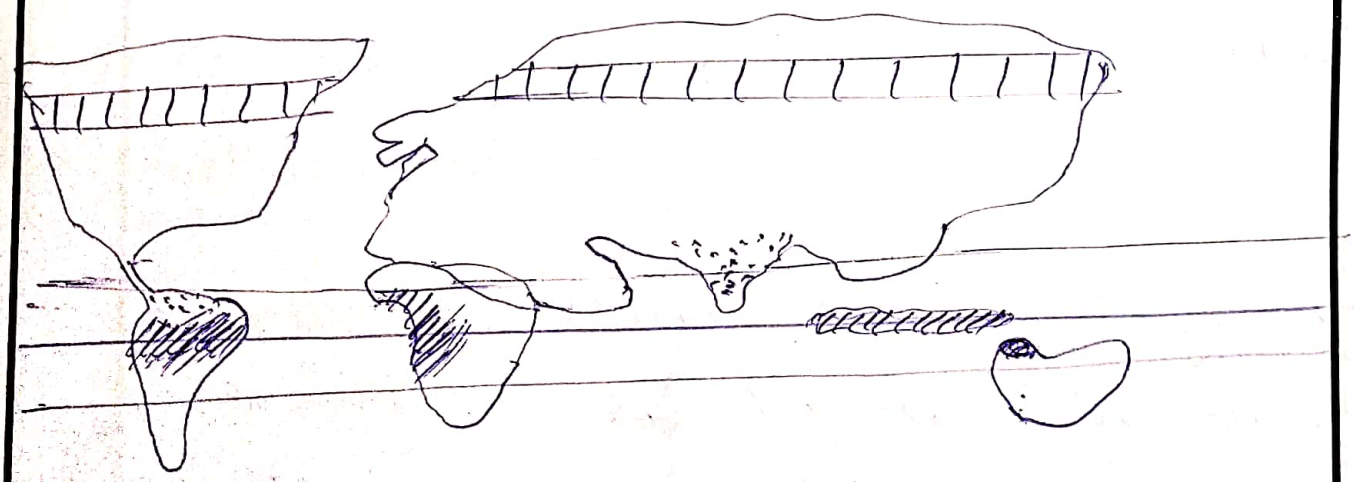
18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tropical rainforests are called the lungs of the earth. But as per the 6th Report of IPCC, they have degraded all over the globe.

Distribution of Rainforests



: Tropical Evergreen Rainforest.

: Temperate Evergreen Rainforest.

~~Tropical Rainforest~~

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Tropical Rainforests

Distribution: It is found in tropical areas of South America (Amazon Forest), Africa (Congo Basin), Indonesia and north Australia.

Characteristics:

- Huge diversity of organisms.
- Very tall trees.
- Climbers and epiphytes.
- Hardwood is found here.
- Mixed species distribution.

Temperate Rainforests

Distribution: It is found in Taiga Belt of Europe & North America.

Characteristics:

- Softwood is found here.
- Pure stands of trees found here.
- Mostly evergreen trees.
- Temperatures is extreme due to continental effect.

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Threats faced by tropical rainforests

① Forest fires are increasing due to climate change.

② Commercial plantations leading to clearance of native forests.

③ Deforestation for wood & habitation.

④ Threat of invasive species.

Way Forward

Tropical Rainforests are global commons and thus call for international collaborative action for their conservation.

We must preserve the lungs of earth to safeguard the future of mankind.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Since 1991 economic reforms, India has witnessed high urbanisation, with 30% of population living in urban areas as per 2011 census.

Inequality & exclusion in cities

① Economic inequalities – Cities show high rise posh buildings along with slum areas.

② Gender inequalities – The share of female LFPR is lower in urban areas than rural areas.

③ Caste inequalities – Dominance of few castes over trade and business shows deep rooted caste bias.

④ Religious inequalities – Frequent religious violence over religious places.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fault lines for future conflicts

① Regionalism – There is growing hatred towards immigrants taking up job opportunities in cities.

② Class-divide – with growing unemployment and inequality, the divide between rich and poor will rise, leading to higher anti social activities.

③ Environment – Pollution and related diseases will affect the vulnerable sections of the urban areas most and further raise inequality.

④ Scarcity of resources – due to depletion of natural resources, there will be fight over scarce resources between different sections.

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Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

May Forward

1. Create employment opportunities in rural areas
2. Higher taxes for super rich.
3. Promote entrepreneurship among SC, ST, women.
4. Women safety & empowerment.
5. Sustainable use of resources

Thus, cities must be developed into places of cultural, social and economic integration, where each individual enjoys liberty, equality and freedom to develop fully.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation means Integration of domestic economy with world economy.

Negative effects of globalisation on tribals

① Tribal in small scale industry is losing in competition from MNCs.

② Forest resources are being exploited by companies, affecting the tribals.

③ Increased tourism is disturbing the distinct culture of tribes, and exposing them to new diseases.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Tribal areas are being used for construction, thus driving tribes out of their lands.

Positive effects of globalisation on tribals

(1) Their voice can now be heard at global stage through social media and campaigns.

(2) Tribes all over the world can unite to press for their demands.

(3) Tribal art and craft can now get new avenues for sales.

(4) Globalisation will increase research into tribal culture and ways to preserve them.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, we see that while globalisation has harmed the tribes in major ways, it does provide opportunities too. It is upto the International forums, ~~gov~~ governments and the society to use these opportunities for tribal development.

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1043458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : POORVA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Krishna

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

"India is mother of legend, grand-mother of history and great grand-mother of tradition"

– Mark Twain

Theatre art forms is an important component of India's rich traditions and culture.

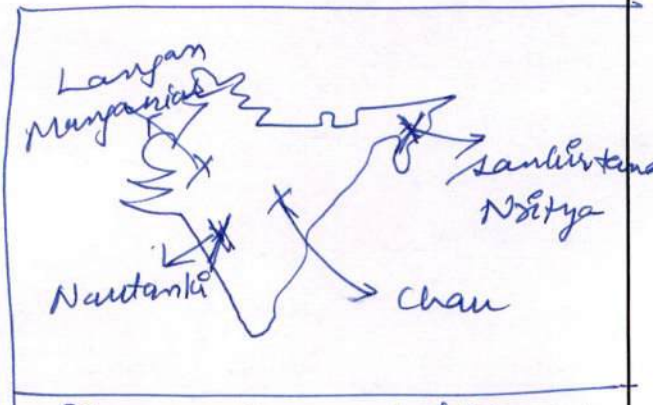

Fig: Theatre art forms

Theatre forms reflect :-

Ideals of community

* showcase values of vasudaiv-kutumbakam, love, oneness.
* Highlight group living.
* Show social evils like sati, dowry, widow outcast, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emotions of society

* Sankirtana of Assam shows love and togetherness
* "Naukar" of ~~Bhata~~ Bharata are depicted
* Nautanki of Maharashtra shows lavanya las through laavni.

Individual's role in community

* Educational acts on importance of voting, paying taxes
  ↳ eg "We are one" act of Rasmai - art group of Mumbai
* Nukkad natakas in rural areas
  ↳ eg World Vision NGO organises water awareness natakas in AC Nagar (Faridabad)

Traditional forms are dying due to arise of Netflix, Cinema, OTT → they need to be preserved to maintain art & heritage of 'Incredible India'.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Sanchi stupa ~~in~~ near Bhopal in MP is among UNESCO World Heritage sites from India. It is a jewel in India's cultural map.

Historical importance

① It was built by Ashoka after he took up ~~the~~ dharma-ghosa from ~~bag~~ ~~the~~ bhedighosh after Kalinga war.

② It was among 1st signs of architecture in India, from 400-200 BC.

③ In post Mauryan period (200 BC-~~300 AD~~), it was rebuilt by Pushyamitra Sunga.

Architectural importance

④ It ~~is the~~ has two balustrades not just one.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

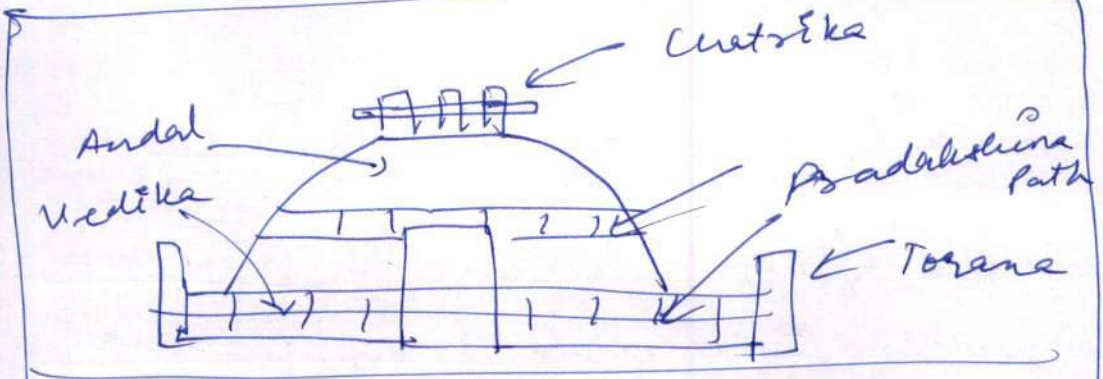

Fig: Sanchi Stupa

(5) The 4 toranas show 4 directions - north, east, south, west.

(6) Torana & circumambulatory path are highly carved with Jataka stories

(7) Shalabhanjika holds the torana

Inspiration for future architecture

(8) It inspired temple architecture of Guptas and post-guptas.

(9) Future stupas began to have ~~Bud~~ Gandhara & Mathura Idols & sculptures carved.

(10) Pradikshina path inspires Hindu temples.

Thus, Sanchi stupa is a bright star in India's architectural universe, that continues to emit beautiful light till today

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was 11 years old when Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in 1919. This inspired his ideologies and passion for Indian Independence.

Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

① He took up revolutionary activities in 1920s.

② He bombed the Central Assembly to "make the deaf hear".

③ He killed [Saunders], along with Rajguru & Sukhdev – as he had murdered Lala Lajpat Rai by ~~Lati~~ lathicharge in 1928.

Goals of revolution

④ goal changed from mere violence of earlier revolutionaries

(Gadhr, Delhi Massacre) to all Inclusive Independence.

(5) Aim was to make the deaf hear, not just killing the Britishers

(6) Later he shifted from Individual action to mass movements.

(7)

Forms of revolutionary struggle

(7) shift to socialist ideology -
↳ remove exploitation of every form.

(8) support youth in action
↳ Punjab Naujawan Sabha.

(9) Wrote books & newspapers to inspire people.
↳ eg "Being Atheist" written by him.

BK Dutta's [Philosophy of Bomb] shows the change in revolutionary movement after advent of Bhagat Singh on the scene.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationhood traces its roots to ancient times when Mauryas and later Mughals brought all areas under one rule.

Basis of India as a nation

① Geographical unity → India - "Bharatvarsha" is linked by borders and isolated from rest of world by Himalayas & Hindu Kush.

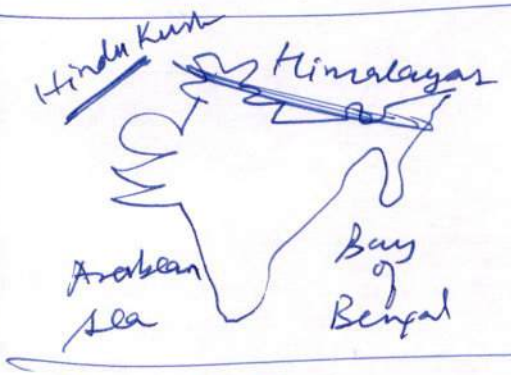

Fig: Indian subcontinent

② Political unity
↳ values of democracy
↳ Election as "carnival of democracy"

③ Cultural ethos → atithi devo bhava, Vasudaiv Kutumbakam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Unity in diversity → >1600 languages, 700 tribes → all contribute to Indian Identity

⑤ Pop culture → Cricket, Bollywood unite the entire nation.

Threats

① Communalisation
↳ eg Khalistan movement

② Linguistic chauvinism
↳ eg Hindi v/s Tamil divide

③ Regionalism
↳ eg Gorkhaland demand

④ Racial discrimination
↳ eg Against north eastern Indians in metros

⑤ Tribal conflicts
↳ eg Meiti v/s Kuki — Manipur

There need to be sorted to realise the dream of
EK Bharat, Shresth Bharat

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is called the pharmacy of the world — every seventh person in world uses Indian made medicine as per WHO.

Factors for growth

① Labour → cheap workforce

② R&D → eg Serum Institute

③ Government policy
↳ eg PLI for pharma sector

④ Natural & raw material
↳ easy import of chemicals

⑤ Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) → being imported from China

(6) generic medicines → cheaper drugs for the poor.

(7) Bulk Drug Parks set up in different parts.

(8) Export-markets in Africa
↳ (eg) Cancer drug exports

Significance

To economy

(1) Earn forex by export
(2) Job generation
(3) Boost manufacturing (from 15% to 25% of GDP)
(4) Medical tourism.

To public health

(5) Cheaper & efficient care
(6) Traditional medicine (AYUSH) also promoted.
(7) Awareness to reduce AMR (Red Line Campaign)

India with tradition of Vaccine Maitri has great potential for pharma sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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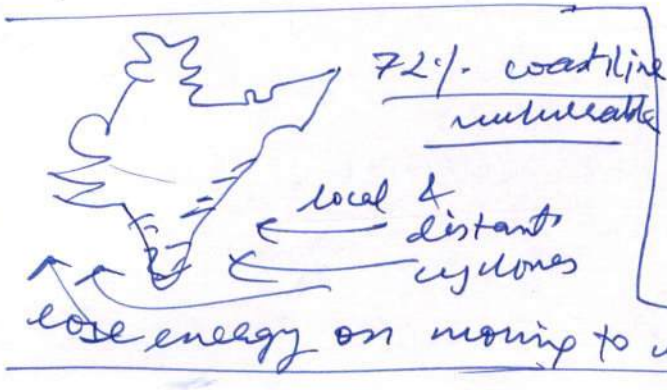
Cyclone is a low pressure zone surrounded by strong spiralling air & heavy rain-fall.

Fig: cyclone

Why BoB has ~~less~~ more cyclones?



① It is warmer than Arabian Sea

② It has both local & distant depressions from South China Sea.

③ Cyclones lose energy when they move to Arabian Sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for decrease in frequency during monsoon

① High vertical wind shear

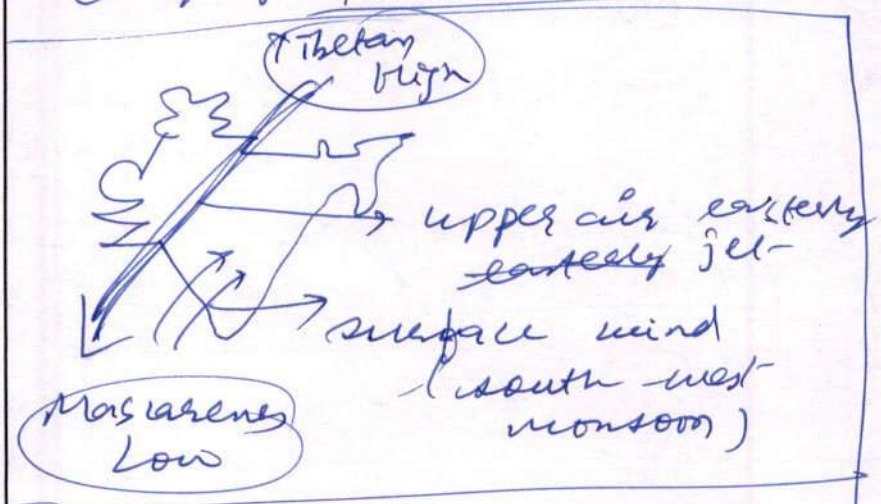

Fig: Monsoon winds

while surface winds blow west-east, upper tropospheric air moves east-west.

② Role of sub-tropical jet stream → anti cyclonic conditions

③ El-Nino → lesser monsoon.

④ Negative Phase of Indian Ocean Dipole

⑤ Effect of Madam Julian Oscillation.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcano refers to a vent that throws out ash, lava & dust on earth's surface.

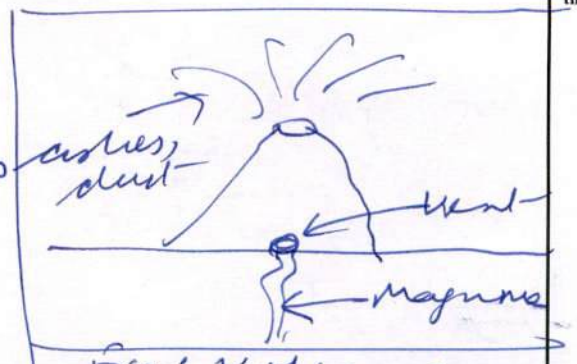

Fig: Volcano

↳ eg Barren Island

Destructive in nature

① Loss of local biodiversity

② Loss of lives & livelihood.

③ Lead to mini - cooling event

④ Can cause ozone depletion.

⑤ Threaten air traffic in the area.

⑥ Emit pollution in the air.

critical for existence of life

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① They reduce impact of global warming
↳ due to cooling impact.

② give critical minerals
↳ eg iron in igneous rocks.

③ Base of lithospheric cycle → formation & destruction of crust.

④ Raise soil fertility
↳ eg Black cotton soil - Deccan trap.

⑤ Lead to formation of continents
↳ eg Island arc of Japan & Phillipines owe their existence to volcanos.

⑥ Important to understand plate tectonics.

Thus, volcanos are important for continued survival of life on earth

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is a phenomenon of supporting the interests of one's region over that of the other regions & nation as a whole

Relative deprivation

Relative deprivation + geographical concentration of deprivation

↓

Feeling of isolation

↓

Anti - national sentiments

↓

Regionalism

Examples :-

① Economic deprivation of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh

↳ led to demand for new state

② Telangana also created on similar lines

③ Naxalism - due to deprivation of tribes

④ Greater autonomy demand

↳ by deprived regions of north east

eg Bodoland, Karbi Anglong

⑤ Son-of soil → due to lesser jobs

eg Assam, Maharashtra -

Political powerplay & cultural diversity adds to this problem & hinders

Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SDG 4 promises quality education for all. India's Article 21A & RTE Act 2009 aim to further this agenda.

Issue of bullying & violence

* Caste based ~~distric~~ discrimination
  ↳ eg Darshit Solanki case — IIT Bombay
* Online abuse
  ↳ eg Revenge porn
* Bullying by seniors of juniors
* Physical violence
  ↳ eg beating, slapping.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to take

Government
→ VIR
→ legal enquiry

Students
→ moral education
→ awareness

School
→ strict rules
→ teacher training
→ Punishment

Parents
→ democratic parenting
→ greater openness.

This problem must be resolved to make education for all a reality in India and ensure every child attain their dream.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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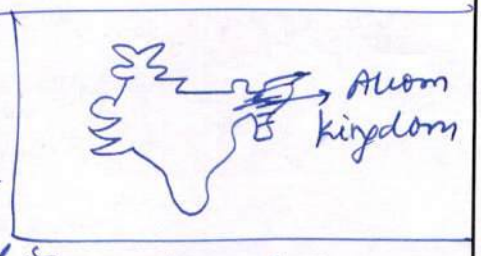
Ahom Kingdom was among the most important kingdoms of north-east India that left a rich legacy for the present too.



Role in shaping cultural identity

① Ahoms supported diverse cultures & intermingling of people.

② They supported different art forms
↳ eg [BURUNJIS]

③ They came from Myanmar → this led to assimilation of cultures with Indian + eastern forms.

④ They built [dead buried mounds]
↳ similar to Egyptian pyramids.
↳ some were double storeyed

↳ possessions inside the mounds show cultural beliefs.

↳ also show social stratification - mounds of rich has more jewellery & coins.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role in historical identity

(5) Ahoms placed Assam on the map of India.

(6) They fought & defeated Aurangzeb's army.

(7) Tribal's revolts during British also took inspiration from Ahom's legacy
↳ eg Rani Gaidinliu's Heraka cult.

(8) Bhakti movement by Shankara deva was also supported.
↳ Led to development of Sankirtana (joint prayers & dance)

Legacy in contemporary times

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Influence on Assam's art & culture

② Burial mounds listed for UNESCO World Heritage status.

③ Tradition of diverse culture & joint living in harmony
↳ Inspiration to some present inter-tribal conflicts -
eg Bodo disputes, Karbi Anglong

④ Ahoms connect between South Asia & East Asia

⑤ Present scripts derived from Ahom's literature.

⑥ History of valour & courage → inspiration for youth to fight injustice.
↳ eg Irom Sharmila's fight against AFSPA.

Thus, Ahoms had an invaluable contribution in making India the kaleidoscope of cultures that it is.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various groups played important role in India's tryst with Independence - capitalist class consisting of businessmen & financers played an invaluable role too.

Varying position of capitalists

Phase 1

* Initially, capitalists class like Baniyas acted as junior partners to the Britishers in trade.
* They managed trade & permits of EIC due to their local knowledge.

Phase 2

* But in ~~Non Cooperation Movement~~ Swadeshi Movement (1905) ~~(1920)~~, they established Swadeshi enterprises to counter British.
  - eg. Chidambaram Pillai's Steam Navigation Company.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* They even funded Nationalist schools.
  ↳ eg Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Kashi Vidyapeeth.

* They also in turn benefitted from boycott of British ~~goods~~ goods.

Phase 3

Gandhian - Movement

* Capitalists like Tatas, Birlas supported the movement
* Funded Gandhi's ashram at Sabarmati.
* Set up khadi units too.
* [Ahmedabad strike 1918] → capitalists adhered to Gandhi's advice

Phase 4 1920s

* Socio Socialist & leftist trends emerged.
* Labour strikes & workers movements were geared.
  ↳ eg Jute Mill strike, 1926

eg TISCO strike, 1928

* This led capitalists to reduce their support to movement.

Phase 5 1930s & 40s

* support from capitalists returned
* Funded constructive programmes of Gandhi.
  - eg Harijan Campaign.
  - eg Funds for All India ~~Ho~~ Schedule Caste Federation.
* Funds to nationalist press.
  - eg BR Ambedkar's Mook Nayak
  - eg EV Naiker's Kudi Arasu

Post 1940s, capitalists full fledged supported Indian cause.

Bombay Plan even called for state led development, reduction of poverty & increasing income in 15 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

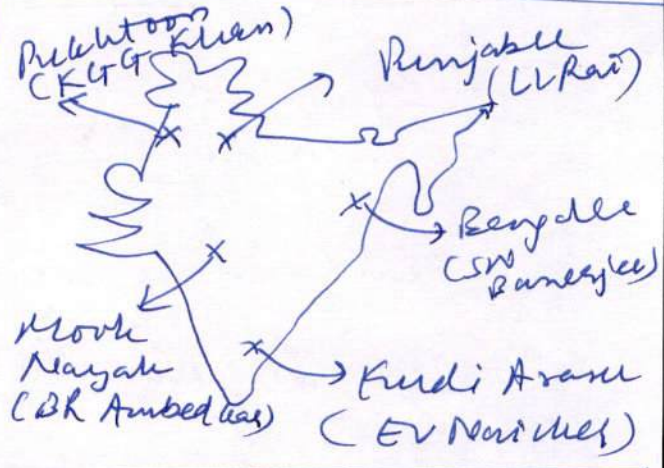
Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press is the mode of expression, communication and revolt too. It played monumental role in India's freedom movement.

Evolution of the press in India

① 1st press was set up by James Augustus Hickey
↳ it published Bible.



Fifty major newspapers

② Officers of EIC also set up newspapers to expose the company's misdeeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Early moderates used press as medium of petition, protest, propaganda.

↳ eg SN Banerjee – Bengalee

④ Extremists ~~set up~~ made nationalist articles.

↳ eg BG Tilak's articles in Kesari instigated Chapekar brothers to kill Rand.

⑤ Revolutionaries also used Irish nihilists ideology in their articles.

⑥ Later, Gandhi contributed immensely.

↳ eg Nav Jeevan, Harijan.

Impact on freedom struggle

① Helped to spread nationalist ideas to the masses.

② Library movements were

organised ~~a~~ around newspapers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Opposed repressive policies of British

- Vernacular Press Act 1878 (Lord Lytton)
- Sedition Act
- Rowlatt Act 1919

(4) Newspapers by lower caste made goal of independence all inclusive
↳ eg BR Ambedkar's Mook Nayak

(5) Different languages & scripts made literature diverse.
↳ eg Pukhtoon – in Urdu.

(6) Women also empowered by writing nationalist ideas
↳ eg Annie Beasant – Commonweal

Thus, press played a great role in uniting the people & spreading the ideas of Swaraj.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert refers to an area of deficit rainfall. It can form due to natural & anthropogenic factors.

Factors for formation

① Ocean currents

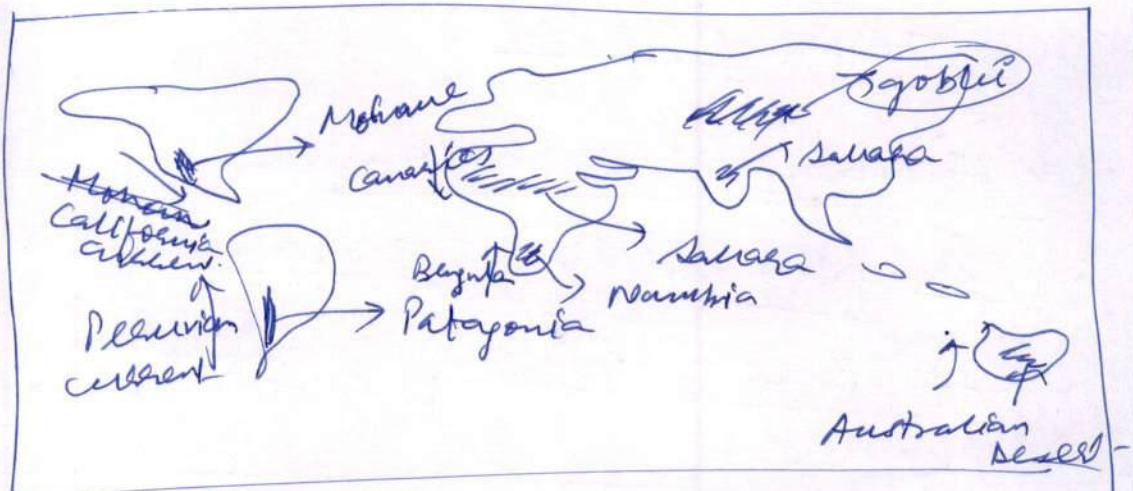


Fig: Ocean current & Desert

Cold ocean currents cause desiccating effect & dryness in coasts → causing desert formation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Sub Tropical High Pressure Belt
→ leads to ~~no~~ less convectional currents → less rainfall.

(3) Offshore Trade winds →
have lesser moisture → no rain

(4) Rainshadow effect of mountains
↳ eg Andes effect on ~~At~~ Patagonia

(5) Continental effect → cold deserts
↳ eg Gobi Desert

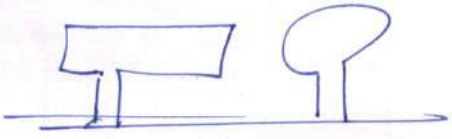
(6) Anthropogenic factors
eg Mining in Jharkhand
eg Over-irrigation in Rajasthan.

Major Landforms found in them

(1) sand dunes & barchans
← due to erosional effect of winds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Mushroom land & table land



← due to greater erosion near the base.

③ Pedaya → small lake in center of hill ranges.

④ Plateau & hills.

↳ (eg) Aravalis in Thar desert.

⑤ Piedmont plains

↳ due to erosion of mountains backwards.

Present challenges
- → Expansion of deserts
- → 30% land under degradation in India (Land Degradation Atlas)
- → wildfires & forest fires converting forest to desert.

UNCCD's Drought toolbox can help to achieve Land Degradation Neutality (LDN).

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are the most important part of Earth's geological architecture; But they are facing several threats these days.

Impact of climate change

① Melting of glaciers → Reduce albedo of mountains → Higher temperatures

vicious cycle

↳ eg Hindukush Range would melt by 30% by 2045 (IPCC)

② Change in hydrological cycle → lesser feed for mountainous rivers

↳ eg Threat to Indus, Ganga

③ Rising disaster risk

↳ eg Cloudburst in Chamoli 2021.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Rise in GHG & global warming
↳ threat to alpine vegetation
eg coniferous plants disappearing

(5) Threat to mountain's biodiversity
↳ eg Polar bears - reducing in Arctic mountains.

Impact of anthropogenic activities

(6) Mining & quarrying → destabilising mountain's landform
↳ eg Mining in western Ghats

(7) Hydroelectricity generation.
↳ eg Landsinking in Joshimath.

(8) Transport lines → deforestation
↳ eg Sarai line project

(9) Border protection → BRDO roads → opposed by environm-entalists
in Himalayas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

① UNCCD's Drought Toolbox → to avoid desertification of mountains.

② UNFCCC → NDC targets to reduce temp below 2°C by 2100.

③ Inter-country agreements
↳ eg India - Nepal talks on Himalayas.

④ Protection funds
↳ eg Rockies Protection Fund

⑤ Committees of experts setup
↳ eg Gadgil Committee on Western Ghats

Thus mountains must be treated as global commons & protected for our continued survival.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is listed as a major mineral in Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation Act) in India – placing it under centre's control.

Reasons for unsustainable ~~develop~~ management –

① Illegal sand mining in rivers
↳ eg sand mafias.

② Over extraction from riverbeds

③ Lack of efficient sand mix in cement –.

④ Poor artificial enrichment of extracted sand.

⑤ Poor district-level plans for monitoring sand resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

① On ecology → high saltwater intrusion - in coasts
↳ eg salt creeks in Gujarat

② Biodiversity → destroy organisms like crabs, oysters, that survive in sand

③ Disasters
↳ loss of sanddunes → lesser control of floods.
↳ eg Mumbai floods 2021

④ Water ~~co~~ wastage
↳ water trapped in sand is lost by evaporation

⑤ Rivers change course.

⑥ Lack of ground water recharge due to removal of sand from river bed.

Remedial Measures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Artificial sand being developed to reduce sand mining.

② District mineral fund (DMF)
↳ for rejuvenation & revival of damage.

③ Action against sand mafias
↳ eg Durga Shakti Nagpal's fight against sand mafia.

④ Land reclamation by artificial enrichment of coasts

⑤ Regulation of sand mix in cement industry

Sand must be treated as a public good that must be protected against private exploitation in all aspects

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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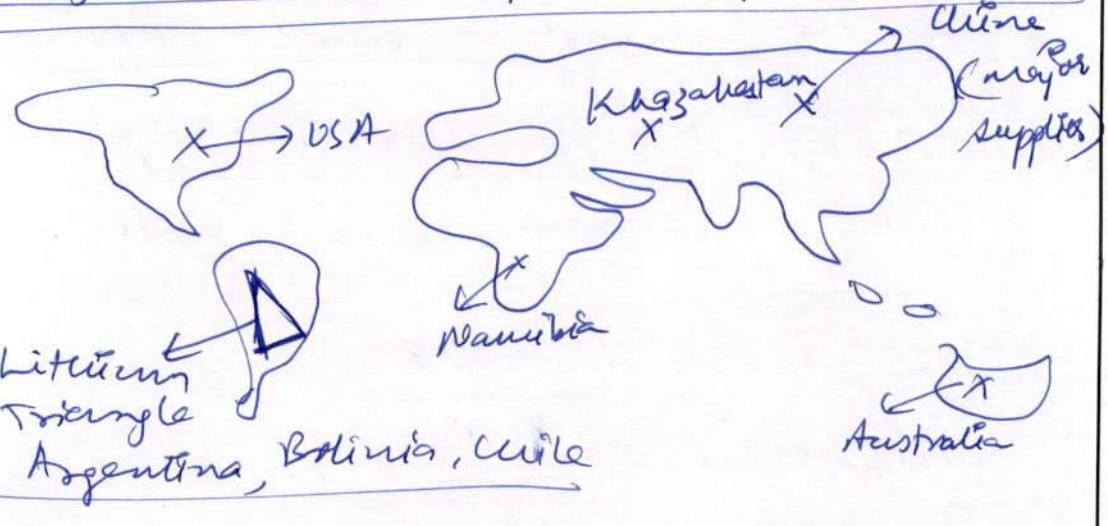
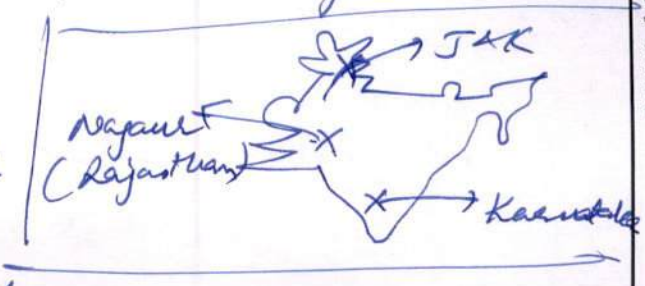
Lithium is an important element in the move towards global digitisation & renewable energy.

Major lithium producing countries



* The production is very skewed
  ↳ China has major reserves.
* Lithium triangle in South America is an emerging hotspot
* USA also has ~~large~~ considerable reserves.

India → Lithium recently discovered in J&K.



However, these reserves are still unexplored

Geo-political aspects

* China's dominance → raises its economic soft power.

* Skewed pattern threat to supply chains -
  ↳ eg Disruptions during COVID

* Base for IR 4.0.
  ↳ can lead to digital divide between countries.

* Chips made at China by Huawei → opposed on privacy grounds in US & Europe.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental Implications

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Mining → damage to forests & soil.

2. Poisonous gases in underground mines
   ↳ Threat to health of miners

3. Hydraulic fracking → can pollute groundwater.

4. Threat of metal pollution of water.

5. Rise of e-waste & its disposal.

6. Dumping of e-waste by rich countries in poor ones
   ↳ eg Indonesia, Malaysia.

There is need for sustainable lithium mining & diversification of supply chains.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anthony Giddens defines globalisation as the inter-connection between global societies such that local happenings affect global events & vice-versa.

Positive impact of on youth identity

Material Aspects

① Better technology & adolescent health innovations

② greater job opportunities.
↳ can reduce 7% unemployment rate (as per CMIE)

③ Higher packages in offshore placements
↳ eg Investment Banking - JP Morgan, Barclays

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cultural Aspects

(4) women empowerment
↳ higher female LFPR

(5) values of liberalisation, individuality, freedom.

(6) global movements
↳ eg #MeToo, #TimesUp

(7) Environmental consciousness
↳ eg Greta Thunberg – Divya Rani

(8) Democratic values
↳ eg Arab Springs → organised protest on social media

Negative impact on youth identity

Material aspects

(1) Online crimes
↳ eg Blue-whale challenge, revenge porn

~~(2) Fed~~

(2) Easier access to drugs, alcohol

(3) Sedentary lifestyle
↳ Non Communicable Diseases threaten 10 million Indian youth

Cultural aspects

(4) Feeling on fake relations
↳ only virtual, no real bonds

(5) Westernization
↳ eg MacDonaldisation of food habits.

(6) Erosion to traditional values.
↳ eg respect for elders

(7) Nuclearisation of family
↳ rise in juvenille delinquency

(8) Toxic feminisation
eg smoking, alcohol.

Thus, globalisation is a double-edged sword that must be used prudently to reap India's youth's demographic dividend

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fertility rates have shown remarkable decline in India. This signs positive signal for population control, but raises concern of ageing population.

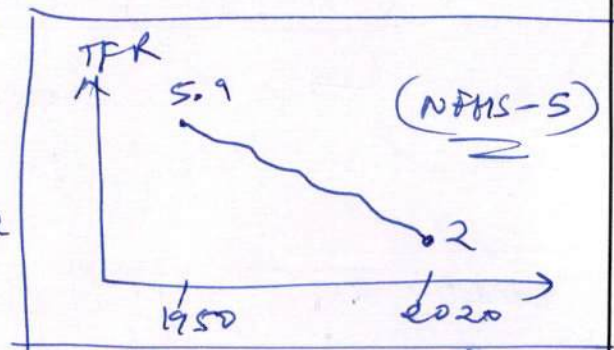

Fig: Fall in TFR

Reasons for fertility decline

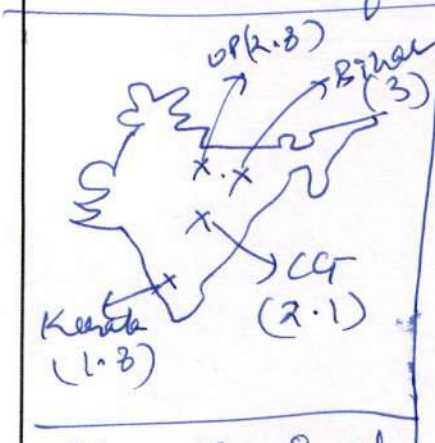

Fig: Regional variation in TFR

- Population control measures
- Mission Parivar Vikas
- Sexual health improvement
- Fall in IMR, MMR
- Rising female empowerment

But regional variations show there is still a long way to go for some states.

Concerns of ageing population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Economic Survey → By 2050, >20% population will be above 60 years.

② Higher need for geriatric & palliative care.

③ Risk of nuclearisation of family
↳ Isolation & stress for aged.

④ Elderly specific problems
↳ ⚠ unintended urination, falls prevention, alzimers, etc

⑤ Feminisation of ageing
↳ 1088 — sex ratio for >60 (Census 2011)
↳ Vrindaman Widow Phenomena.

⑥ Ruralisation of ageing
↳ Oxfam: >70% ~~aged~~ aged in rural areas ⇒ higher vulnerability to poverty & lesser health infra.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Weak social security system

① Low social sector expenditure

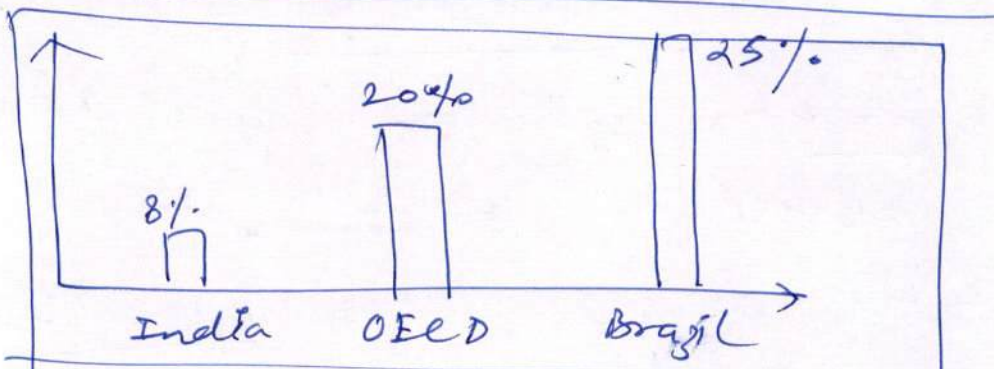

Fig: social exp as % of GDP

② Lack of old-age homes.

③ Poor health insurance penetration

④ Low geriatric care.

⑤ Lack of housing support after retirement

⑥ No jobs & work-from home options for elderly

Steps

- India Gandhi Pension Schemes
- Reap silver dividend
- Silver hackathons
- Old age home – combine with children's home

This will help to realise the grey economy & ensure 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas'

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With globalisation, industrialisation & modernisation, share of urban population is slated to rise.

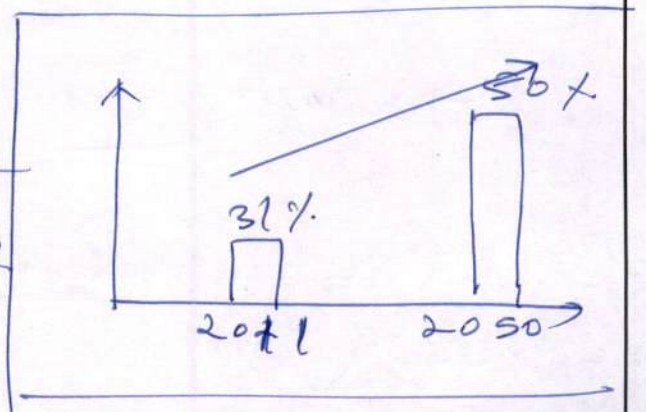

Fig: Rising urbanisation

Problems of urbanisation
- → Slums eg Dharavi
- → Urban floods eg Delhi – 2023
- → Pollution & environmental degradation eg Delhi Air pollution
- → Rising son-of-soil phenomenon eg Maharistra for Maratis

Urban Poor

As per ~~Tendulkar~~ Rangarajan Report, 26% of urban population is poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for focus on urban poor

① To solve urban unemployment
↳ about 12% as per CMIE.

② Reduce urban crimes
↳ eg dacoity, rape, etc

③ Reduce safety hazards in urban slums.
↳ eg Brahmapuram fire, Assam.

④ Reduce inequality.
↳ 37% gini coefficient in India

⑤ solve regionalisation & anti-immigrant sentiments

⑥ safety for migrant workers

⑦ Reduce ~~rural~~ rural-urban migration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to deal with this

① Better infrastructure & transport → easier mobility
↳ eg Delhi metro

② In-situ slum development
↳ eg Dharavi - (by Adani's)

③ Housing support
↳ eg PMAY - Urban.

④ Smart villages → food processing, construction → to reduce migration.

⑤ Manufacturing led development
↳ Make In India, Skill India

⑥ Smart city
↳ AMRUT, HRIDAY scheme.

These steps will ensure smart cities lead to smart India & a 5 trillion economy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1043458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : POORVA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

Krishna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups refer to those organisations that raise their to bring environmental policy change, without aim to capture political power.

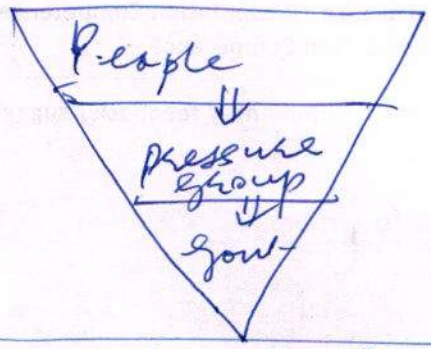


Fig: Pressure Groups

↳ eg CSE – Centre for Science & Environment

Enhance public participation

① Raise awareness among people
↳ eg Down To Earth publications

② Provide evidence for policy making
↳ eg ORF research

③ Protests & activism
↳ eg Aarey Forest movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Oppose anti-environment policies
↳ eg Chipko movement - 1970s

(5) Give platform for debate, dissent, discussion

(6) Provide legal help to victims
↳ eg Narmada dam displaced victims.

(7) Bring people's participation in environmental movements
↳ eg Aravali's green wall.

Limitations
- → Foreign influence
  eg Kudankulam project opposition
- → Lobbied interests
  eg Anti-tobacco ban lobby
- → Sporadic & disjoint

There is need to move from PROTEST to "Pro-action" to reap advantage of pressure groups in environmental protection.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex workers are the most vulnerable & deprived sections of our society, they face myriad challenges.

Supreme Court judgement

- Recognise sex work as a profession
- 1st step in greater rights for them
- Can lead to Parliament's law on them.

But, challenges remain

1. Health challenges
   ↳ eg AIDS, STDs
2. No minimum wages.
3. Exploitation of minors
   ↳ forced sex work

(4) Illegal brothels & pimps
↳ eg Red Light Area Delhi

(5) Forced use of chemicals to age early

(6) Police-criminal nexus
↳ avoids legal help to victims

(7) social stigmatisation

(8) Uncertain parentage & future of children of sex workers.

Way Forward

---

* Proper law on their rights
* Awareness & helpline numbers
* Link NGOs to children of sex workers
* Inter-country collaboration
  ↳ to solve cross border trafficking eg Nepal, Bhutan.

This will ensure dignity, equality & respect for sex workers, in line with Article 21

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District Legal services Authorities (DLSA) are formed under [A·39] → free & equal legal aid for all.

Role in free legal aid

① support to vulnerable sections
- women
- transgenders
- old aged
- PwD

to file cases

② Legal help to accident victims
↳ eg help to Vishakapatnam styrene victims.

③ Represent victims of social crimes
↳ eg Acid attack victims, dowry cases

Role in legal awareness

④ Hold frequent camps to spread awareness.

(5) sensitise the local police to quickly register FIRs.

(6) Organise seminars with help from NLSA.

(7) Collaboration with NGOs, SHGs, to raise awareness.

(8) Go to schools, colleges to sensitise the youth.

Challenges
- → Lack of funds
- → Low awareness among people
- → Lesser collaboration with legal experts

Way Forward
- → Institutionalise office & finance for DLSA
- → Integrate in ADR mechanism
- → ~~Co~~ Make it compulsory for lawyers to render some time to DLSA.

DLSA hold potential to bring justice to each & every Indian.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NJAC case rejected 99th Amendment & led to continuation of collegium system for judicial appointments & transfers.

Success of the system
- → separation of powers
- → Merit based appointment
- → Avoid politicisation of judiciary
- → Reduce multiple steps & delays.

Victim of own success

① Concentration of power
↳ Judiciary over powered ⇒ possibility of state within state.

② Opacity & lack of transparency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Possibility of nepotism
"You scratch my back, I scratch yours".

④ Tussle between judiciary & executive.

⑤ Delays in appointments

⑥ Lack of diversity
↳ eg Only 11 % judges are female in HC

⑦ Against checks & balances.

Way Ahead
- → Revamp NJAC ~~to~~ by agreement with SC.
- → Judicial primacy but not judicial exclusivity
- → Greater transparency (public disclosure of selection norms)

As per DY Chandrachud constitutional objectivity & ~~to~~ constitutional morality should guide any future action on collegium.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sardar Patel called Civil services as the steel frame of India. This frame needs further strengthening to support the needs of New India.

Present Day Challenges
- → Expanding scope of governance to new areas
- → Rise of technology & digitization
- → Regionalism & communal radicalisation
- → High corruption
  (Kaushik Basu points to sanskritisation of corruption)

Need for reforms

① Hota Committee
↳ Digitisation ⇒ need to integrate IT in civil services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Santhanam Commee

↳ Reform (A.311) for easier & quick action against corrupt officials

(3) 2nd ARC

↳ sensitivity training → ~~for~~ & community interaction

(4) S. Nath Committee

↳ Generalise the specialist & specialise the generalist

↳ Assign 2-3 domains to develop expertise.

(5) Tirupandham Committee

↳ 360° & 365 days training

↳ Training at 10th, 20th, 25th year

There is need to encourage honest officials - like Seema Dhal's out of turn promotion for saving 200 children during COVID.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

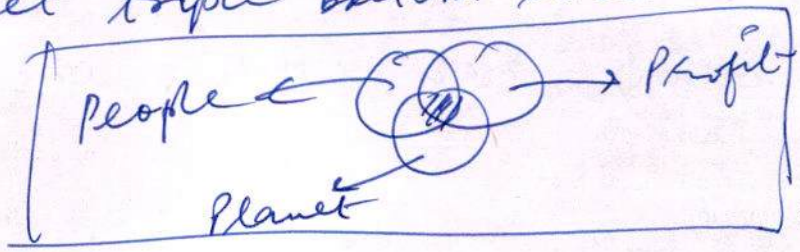
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds help to raise funds for organisation that seek to fulfill social goals.

Social Impact Bonds
- ESG Bonds
- Green Bond (environment)
- Blue Bond (water)
- Pink Bond (female empowerment)

Potential of social impact bonds

1. Help NGOs & NPOs raise funds.
2. Complement CSR activities.
3. Target triple bottom line



(4) Enable compassionate capitalism like Narayan Murthy.

(5) Deliver social services

↳ eg health, education.

(6) Bring environmental conservation through business leaders

↳ eg Leaders for Change at G-20

(7) Complement government's efforts in welfare state.

Limitations
- → Chances of greenwashing
- → Possibility of money laundering
- → Lack of willingness & motivation in corporates.

There is need to adopt such bonds with prudence to realise Gandhiji's aim of wealth with morality & commerce with principles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Due to schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, share of women in education has risen.

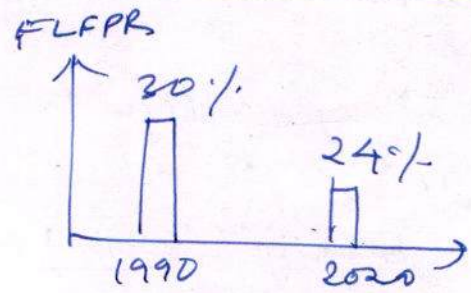


Fig: Falling Female LFPR

In fact pass percentage of girls is higher in universities than boys (As per ASER).

But, female LFPR is still low

Social reasons
- → Income effect (high family income)
- → Education effect (lesser willing to take low pay jobs)
- → security concerns eg Hyderabad rape of a doctor

Economic reasons
- → Glass ceiling, pink collars
- → Pay gap (27%. as per, MFS)
- → U - curve hypothesis

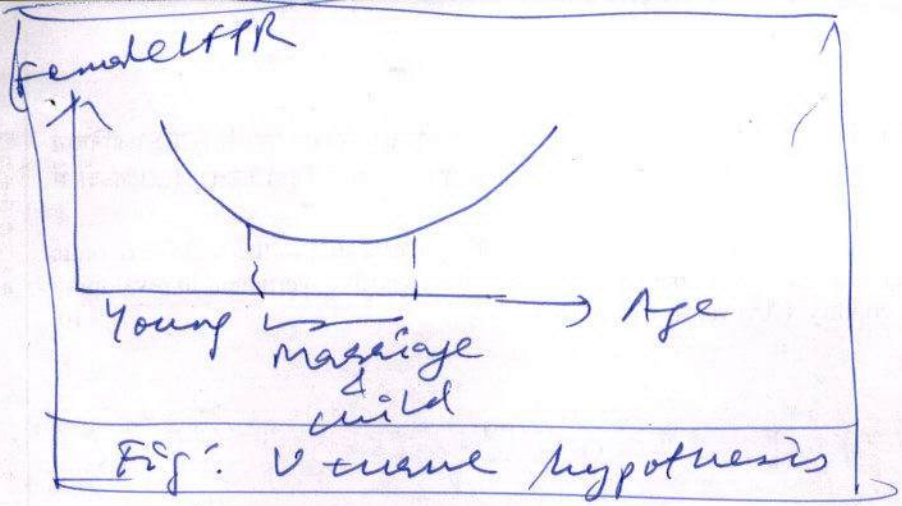


Fig: U shape hypothesis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to address this

1. Equal pay for equal work (Art 38)
2. Strict implementation of Vishaka guidelines
3. Better job opportunities for women
4. Encourage maternal leave
5. Equal parenting → to reduce domestic burden.
6. Amend Companies Act 2013 → higher women in BoD.

As per [Christine Lagarde], IMF head equal workforce participation can raise India's GDP by 27%.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) is key to India's Digital India Policy.

Revamping CRS will help in these ways:-

(1) Better record of citizens
↳ trace illegal migrants

(2) Targetted service delivery
↳ remove exclusion & inclusion errors

(3) Better forensics & criminal investigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Help to automatically update voters list

(5) E-governance reforms
↳ DBT transfers under MGNREGA, PM-KISAN.

(6) Do profiling of economic status, income, etc.

(7) Can be a step towards SECC.

(8) Data-driven policy making

Challenges → Data security
→ Cyber attacks
eg AIIMS 2022 attack
→ Lack of digital literacy

Human resource development, protecting critical infrastructure can solve these problems.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF was setup in 1944 as part of Bretton Woods Conference.

It aims to help countries facing - BOP & forex issues.

↳ eg IMF bailout to Srilanka.

Current Issues

→ Harsh [conditionalities] that damage a country's economy

→ Pro-west, pro-neoliberalism image

→ Development of rival agencies - (ADB, NDB)

→ Delay in support can worsen situation

eg Delays in bailout to [Greece].

Key areas of Reform

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Membership & capital shares

↳ Need to raise share of developing countries to show current realities.

② Voting Power

↳ From $1 = 1 vote to 1 country = 1 vote

③ Collaborative approach rather from top-down conditionality

④ Wider membership to African countries.

⑤ From loans to grants. (No repayment needed).

IMF must be revived to act as protector of global economic stability and growth.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India - West Asia relations are rooted in history (trade with Mesopotamia during Indus valley civilisation), economy, geopolitics and people-to-people links.

Three pillars of West Asian Relations

- Israel
- Saudi Arabia
- Iran

Geopolitics

* Indias support to Two-Nation The Solution in Palestine.

* Balancing relations with Iran and Saudi Bloc.

* Politics over oil & gas supply.

Geo economics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Increasing trade deals
↳ eg UAE – FTA.

② technology partnerships
↳ eg Israel's drough resistant technology being used to grow strawberries in Rajasthan.

③ Rupee trade with Iran for oil supply.

④ Collaboration on Infrastructure development

⑤ Using Chabar Port & North-South Transit Corridor for higher connectivity

⑥ Israel's support in defence technology.

Thus, West Asia Policy is key to India's aim to realising its "rightful place under the sun"

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CCI was formed under Competition Act that sought to replace MRTP Act, to usher trade enabling rather than restrictive environment.

Significance of CCI in India

① Prevents anti-competitive practices.
↳ eg Fine on Google for forcing Android to pre-install its apps

② Action against mergers & acquisitions.
↳ to avoid market concentration

③ Grievance redressal for small business

(4) e-marketplace seller.

↳ eg bans ~~the~~ seller model & allows Inventory model.

(5) Customer awareness camps to sensitise & encourage reporting of anti-competitive practices.

(6) Maintain free trade environment → to encourage MSMEs & Indigenous innovators.

(7) Investigates IPR infringement ↳ to support innovation.

(8) Takes action against MNCs that seek to dominate local players

↳ eg Fine on Amazon to discriminate against local suppliers

(9) Moves from restricting expansion (as in MRTP) to enabling fair expansion of business.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- Tech giants – GAFA
  eg (Google, Apple, facebook, Amazon)
- Duopoly in few sectors
  eg Telecom – Airtel & Jio
- Oligopoly in aircraft sector
  eg Indigo, spicejet, AirIndia
- Digital anti-competitiveness
  eg use of cookies, dark patterns.

Way Ahead

- Global collaboration on GAFA
  eg G20 – OECD min tax
- Digital wing in CCI
- Revamp CCI to include concerns of MSMEs.

CCI holds the key to maintain free & fair market and help India achieve a 5 trillion economy.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Election Commission had suggested making paid news an electoral offence under RPA, 1951.
But it is not yet adopted.

Need to make paid news an electoral offence

① Rising use of money & muscle power

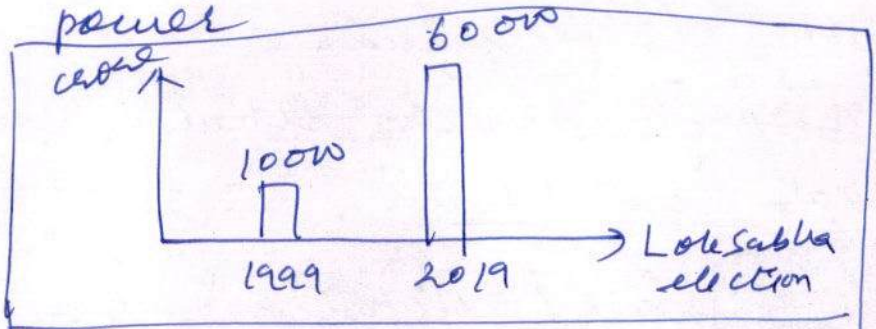


Fig: Total election expense

② Possibility of fake news & yellow journalism.

③ Tempering with free & fair elections
↳ eg Cambridge Analytica (USA)

(4) Rising criminalisation of politics due to need for money power

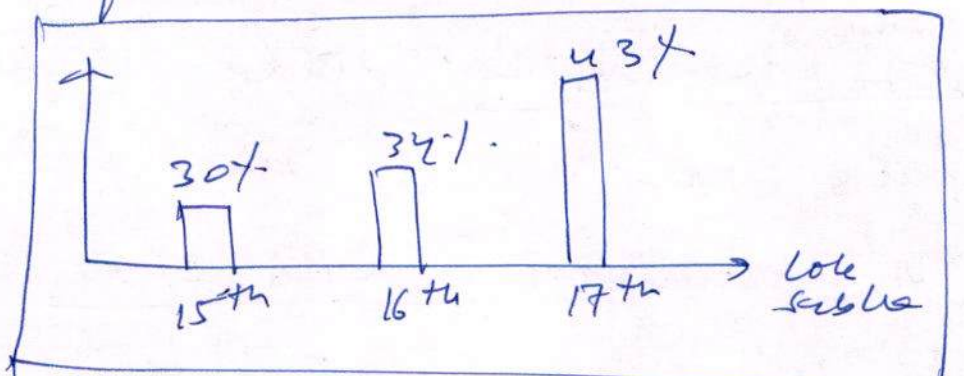


Fig: % of criminals in Lok Sabha

(5) Radicalisation & hate speeches
↳ communal politics
eg Palghar mob lynching.

(6) Disadvantage to local parties with low funds.

(7) Can ~~divert~~ divert attention from real issues.

(8) Lead to murdochisation of media → corporatisation.

(9) Can affect voter sentiments and preferences.

(10) Emergence of "post-truth" in media.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- Resistance from political parties
- Difficulty in proving the guilt
- Need for amendments & legal challenges.
- Covered already under sections of RPA
  - eg section 123 - corrupt practices

Way Ahead

- Bring about political consensus (as in Model Code of Conduct)
- Strict audit of news channels
- Bring political parties under RTI (2nd ARC)
- Injeti Srinivas → state funding of elections

Paid news needs to be solved to maintain the ethos of free & fair elections in the largest democracy of the world.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) ① 10 ② 1+5 — ④ 10 of 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In [Shirur Mutt Case], Supreme Court gave this doctrine to decide cases where state can interfere in religious matters, under [Article 25-28].

What is Essentiality Doctrine?

* It says that state can't interfere in Essential Religious Practices (ERP) of a religion

* ERP refer to those practices which form the core base of a religion.

* Without ERP, religion would lose its essence.
  eg Turbans for Sikhs.

* But other practices are not covered under Ar 25-28 — state can interfere.

Importance of the Doctrine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① It maintains a balance between Right to Religion & other fundamental rights.

↳ eg Balance right to read namaz without disturbing others (i.e. no to loudspeakers)

② Allow for social reform

↳ eg Sabrimala Case

③ Protect vulnerable sections

↳ eg Triple Talaq case

④ Allow state to make rules

↳ eg No to hijab in schools.

⑤ Can help to move towards Uniform Civil code (Art 44)

⑥ In line with principled distance rather than western concept of strict separation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. Courts – sole decider of ERP.
2. Courts may lack religious knowledge.
3. Conflicting demands
   ↳ eg If turbans allowed for Sikhs why not beard for Muslims?
4. Ar 25-28 does not mention protection of only ERP.
5. Possibility of minority rights & culture under Ar 29-30 to be infringed.

Way Ahead
- → Consensus based approach
  ↳ involve religious leaders to decide ERP
- → Awareness among people to adopt social changes
- → Internal reform in religion
  eg Dalit member in Ayodhya committee

There is need to balance religious rights with other rights under [Part III] to maintain essence of [Indian secularism]

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Article 75, size of cabinet must be less than 15% of the size of Lok Sabha.

Governments focus on MINIMUM government MAXIMUM governance has initiated a debate on size of cabinet.

Merits of limited size of government

1. Avoids conflicts between ministries.
2. Prevents duplication of effort.
3. Better coordination & cooperation in departments.
4. Quicker decision making.
5. Avoids need for Kitchen cabinet to take decisions.

(6) Lower expenditure on administration -

(7) Easier to fix accountability

(8) Easier for PM to manage a smaller team efficiently

Demerits of small government -

(1) Lower scope for specialisation

(2) Over concentration of power in few hands.

(3) Emerging areas of governance → AI, space, cyberspace → raise need for newer ministers.

(4) Lack of representation to different regions in cabinet.

(5) Chance of hasty decisions - with lesser consensus formation

(6) Over-burden the already burdened ministries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Rationalisation of ministries
↳ close outdated ones.

② Collaborative platforms
↳ eg Gati shakti.

③ e-governance & single window clearance from all departments
↳ eg Parivesh - for environmental matters.

④ Combine similar ministries
↳ eg Road transport, rail, shipping

⑤ Use new mechanism
↳ eg Swach Bharat Mission → combines Ministry of Water, Health

Size of government must be as large as the development agenda requires & PM can manage efficiently.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) ① c ② ω 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IoE scheme was launched to develop high quality higher education centres in India, and revive its tradition of being a learning centre since the times of Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramshila

Intention of game changer

- Higher autonomy to IoE in admission & selection
- greater financial freedom
- Higher funding from HEFA
- Develop global - world class Institutes.
- Encourage research & innovation
- Reap India's demographic dividend

But, certain challenges hinder achievement of its intention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Lack of autonomy and independence

② Top down control by government

③ Multiple regulatory agencies
↳ eg UGC, AICTE, etc

④ Low finance availability.

⑤ Lack of expert & trained personnel.

⑥ Low research budget
↳.

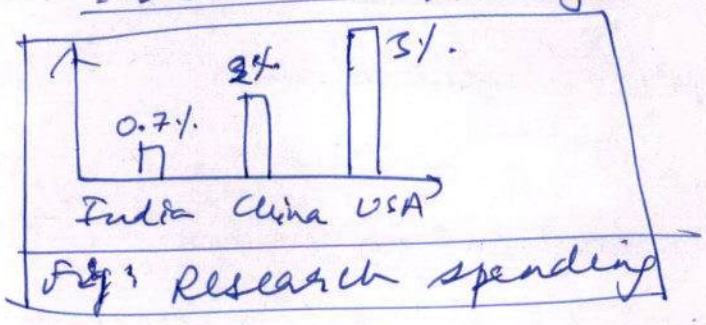


Fig: Research spending

⑦ Low academia - industry linkage.

⑧ Slow lab-to-land process

Steps to take & taken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① NEP 2020

↳ Academic Bank of Credit

↳ Professor in Practice (PoP) to give field experiences to students.

② Collaborate with ISRO to encourage space research in IoE.

③ Collaborate with foreign institutes

↳ Offshore campus in India

④ Greater powers to fix pedagogy, select teachers.

⑤ Higher devolution of funds.

Higher education holds the key to reap our demographic dividend, which can raise GDP by 1% as per David Bloom

6. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPI includes fiberisation, wifi-access, LAN, satellites etc to improve governance.

It got boost due to IR 4.0 and recent COVID pandemic.

↳ eg JAM trinity

Innovative & convinient public services

① Health services
↳ eg Digital Health Mission
eg Health stack.

② Education services
↳ eg Swayam, Nishtha.

③ Easier tax filing
↳ eg GSTN, Faceless tax assessment

④ Better PDS delivery
↳ eg ONORC system for migrants

Reduce inclusion & accessibility barriers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Muralidharan's study on DBT in NREGA → leakes reduced by 6%.

(6) Bring rural areas in governance reach
↳ eg e-Sanjeevani - telemed - line for rural areas

(7) Democratise the services
↳ increased reach

(8) Include vulnerable sections
↳ eg Farmers → DBT for PM-Kisan

(9) Special attention to ~~vul~~ vernaculars
eg ~~NEI~~ UPI in local language

Transparency & accountability

(10) Easier to monitor progress
eg Progress dashboard of MNREG

(11) Digital trail of transactions
↳ easier audit by CAG

(12) Revolutionalise RTI
↳ eg Rajasthan's Soochna Portal

(13) Reduce inclusion & exclusion errors in policies.

Challenges
- → Digital divide (Oxfam - only 31% internet users in rural areas)
- → Digital data & privacy
  eg CoWIN data leak
- → Cyber attacks
  eg AIIMS Attack, 2022

Way Forward
- → Federalisation — PM WANI, BharatNet
- → Protect Critical Infrastructure
  eg NCIIPC
- → Digital literacy eg PM-DIKSHA

Deenagar & Mappur declaration on e-governance must be complemented by a true e-kranti in all aspects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MC Mehta Case declared right to health as a fundamental right under Art 21. But this suffers from several roadblocks.

Legislation + schemes
- → Ayushman Bharat
- → e-Sanjeevani
- → Jan Aushdhi Kendras
- → Digital Health Stack.

Social gaps

1. Rural-urban divide
   ↳ 70% beds & 80% doctors in urban areas
2. stigmatisation against sexual & reproductive health
3. Low sanitation & clean water access.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) sedentary lifestyle

↳ ICMR : ~~Non communi~~
Diabetes affects 10 million Indians.

(5) Poor focus on transgenders health.

Financial gaps

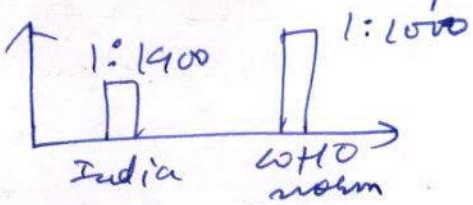
(6) Only (2%) of GDP spent by government on health
~~(National H~~

(7) Low financial deductions to local self government

(8) Major funds (73%) denoted to curative, rather than preventive care.

Infrastructural gaps

(9) Low doctor : patient ratio.



(10) deficiency of beds, ICU, etc.

(11) Lack of fire safety in hospitals

(12) Low quality of & obsolete machines.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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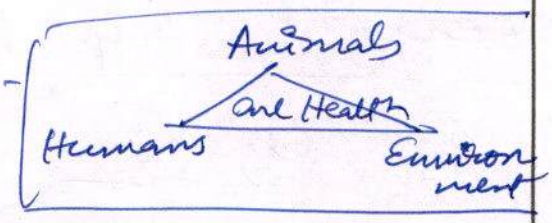
Way Ahead

(1) One Health Concept -



(2) Universal Health Care ↳ eg Sri Lanka

(3) Local Innovations
↳ eg Delhi Mohalla Clinics

(4) National Health Policy 2017 → 3% GDP to be allocated.

(5) Focus on AMR (Silent Pandemic)

(6) Integrate AYUSH into curative care

We must remember :-
"Arogyam param dhanam"
(Health is the greatest wealth)

8. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Naz Foundation case & Navtej Singh Johar case led to decriminalisation of [section 377].

But equal treatment for third gender is yet a dream

Legislative Nudge

Transgenders Act 2019

- Penalises discrimination against 3rd gender
- Right of residence of with parents
- Government to take steps for their healthcare

Limitations of the law

* No reservation in education & jobs.

* still needs certificate from DM.
↳ against right to self identity recognised in Naz Foundation case

* Does not guarantee civil rights - marriage, property, inheritance.

* No steps to spread social awareness.

Other challenges

* stigmatisation & discrimination.

* Lack of jobs in private sector

* Ritualisation of transgender
↳ ~~eg~~ marriage, child birth.

* Lack of reproductive health care, sex conversion surgeries.

* High AIDS prevalence.

* Opposition to recognition of same-sex marriage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

Society
- Sex education
- Awareness
- Destigmatisation

Governance
- Accessible infrastructure
  - eg Toilets for them
- FIRs on cases of discrimination
- Education & job reservation for them.

Legal
- Better laws
- strict implementation of 2019 law

Best Practices
- CG – 1st transgender in police
- Kerala – separate toilets
- Sikkim – 1st welfare team

Treating 3rd gender as equal citizens will help realise Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas in true sense.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SCO consists of India, Pakistan, China, Russia and Central Asian countries. It seeks to foster collaboration & cooperation in the region.

Strained ties with China & Pakistan

① Pakistan's support to terror activities against India
↳ eg JeM, LeT.

② Conflict over Ar 370 revocation.

③ Border clashes with China
↳ cartographic aggressions in Ladakh & Tawang.

④ Dispute over Aksai Chin.

⑤ India's opposition to BRI.

(6) China's blocking to listing terrorists under 1267 UNSC resolution.

(7) China's opposition to UNSC membership, NSG entry for India.

(8) Pearl of strings by China
↳ threat to security & integrity.

These factors hinder proper utilisation of SCO.

But, other factors also hinder the functioning of SCO

(1) India's balancing act
↳ USA v/s Russia

(2) Balancing QUAD with SCO.

(3) Lack of formal secretariat.

(4) Infrequent meetings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Pakistan - China - Russia nexus ⇒ emerging against India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

Use SCO as an opportunity

* Foster regional disaster resilience
  ↳ eg SCO Earthquake summit
* Use Russia as a mediator to soothen ties with China.
* Foster economic partnership with Central Asia
* Back door diplomacy with Pakistan.
* To tackle regional issues - like terrorism, changing monsoon
  eg Beijing Declaration on women.

SCO must be leveraged to foster India's principle of strategic autonomy

0. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent visit by PM Modi to USA was very significant. It led to emergence of India-USA relations as "defining relation of 21st century".

Importance of iCET

① closer technology partnership for IR 4.0.

② Technology transfers
↳ deal of GE & HAL

③ Defence technology → modernise India's defence.

④ Aid India's semiconductor mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Enable closer cooperation in renewable technology

- Solar panels
- Green Hydrogen
- Electric vehicles

(6) Higher standards of protection for Critical Information Infrastructure

(7) Reap the 6G bus.

(8) greater R&D & knowledge sharing.

Challenges

- Data security
- Data sovereignty & data localisation
- Chance of transfer of 2nd Best Technology
- China's dominance over silicon supply

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

* Clear & transparent data sharing.

* Protection of critical information

* Promote indegenous R&D & manufacturing.

* Agreement with other nations for silicon supply
  ↳ Supply chain diversification

* Involve domestic tech giants and global companies
  eg Google, Apple, facebook.

Thus, ICET can transform technology & security architecture of Digital India

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1043458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : POORVA AGRAWA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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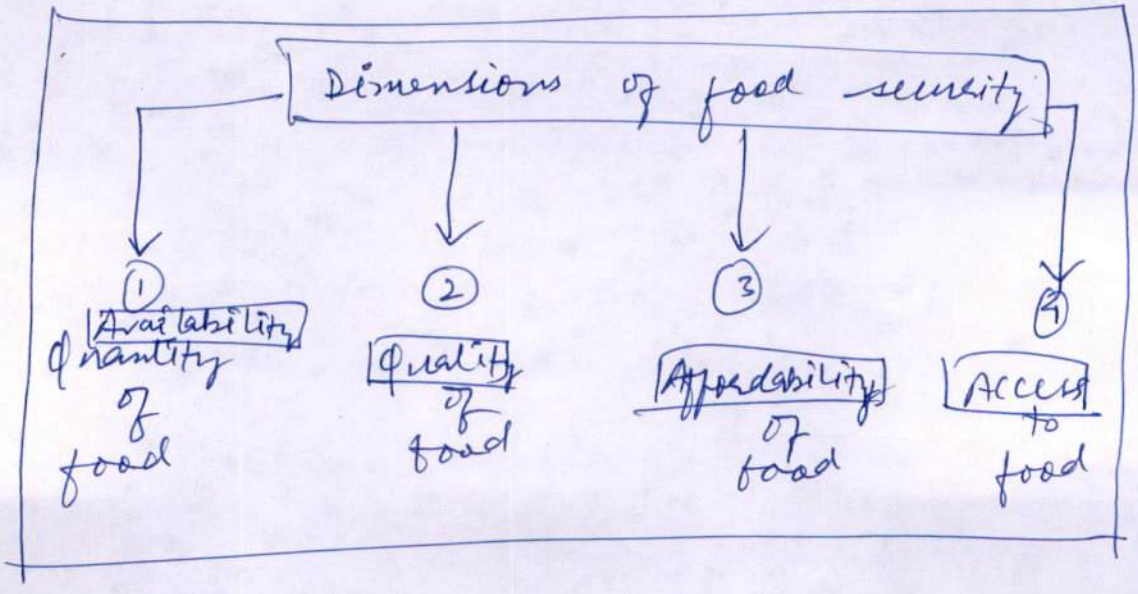
1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per FAO, food security is the availability of quality food at affordable rates to all, without discrimination.

SDG - 2 aims to end hunger.



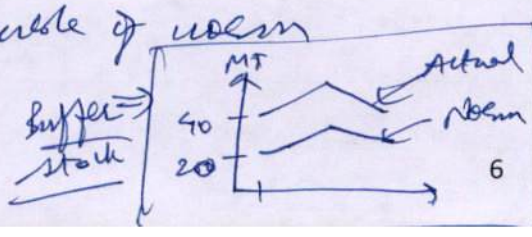
Status of India

① Quantity –

↳ Green revolution raised production from 70 MT to 300 MT

↳ India is food surplus, food exporter.

↳ Buffer stocks double of norm



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Quality of food

↳ PDS, MDM, MSP focus on ~~nutrition~~ cereal,

↳ Malnutrition (NFHS-5 → 35% stunting)

↳ Dual burden → Micronutrient deficiency, → Obesity

↳ High use of Trans Fatty Acid (TFA)

③ Affordability

↳ Subsidised ration under PDS

↳ Mid-day-meal ⇒ free food to school children

↳ ONORC → cheap food for migrants

④ Access

↳ use of cold storage is less (Shanta Committee: 1000 cold vans v/s 50000 needed) ⇒ reduces easy transport of food.

↳ MDM ⇒ discrimination against lower caste students.

As per [Ashok Dalwai] we must move from food security to nutrition security in India.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Agriculture in India suffers from built-in-depressor - disguised unemployment and low productivity.

IR 4.0 with new technology can help solve this problem.

Blockchain

1. Better supply chain management
2. Secure data of Agri stack
3. End-to-end encryption possible.
4. Better logistics with smooth flow.
5. Blockchain in eNAM can help better price discovery
6. It can aid Open Network for Agriculture commerce due to its decentralised nature
7. Reduce chance of cyber hacking of agricultural data.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chat GPT

1. Can provide extension services for farmers.
2. Enable greater R&D in agriculture (right now only 0.8% agri GDP goes to R&D)
3. Solve farmer's queries.
4. Be built-in - soil health card scheme to guide farmers
5. Help to predict monsoons
6. Move to precision agriculture.

Challenges
- Digital divide (Oxfam: 31% internet usage in rural areas)
- 86% small & marginal farmers ⇒ low awareness
- Data security concerns

Agri Digital mission, Agri stack are in right direction.

We must note,
"If agriculture goes wrong, nothing can go right in this country".
— MS Swaminathan.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

De-dollarisation refers to shift towards other modes of currency and payment from dollar.

Factors for de-dollarisation

1. Rise of other economies
   ↳ China & India.
2. Russia's removal from SWIFT Mechanism.
3. Sanctions CATS — on Iran, Russia and North Korea → need to move to other forms of payment
4. Rising anti-USA block
   ↳ China - Russia - Pakistan Axis
5. Rise of cryptocurrency & other online modes of payment
6. Decentralisation of financial systems worldwide.

Will dollar lose its dominence?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Short Run

→ Its difficult to replace dollar.
→ Dollar governs (72%) of global trade.
→ No other currency has all features of an international currency
↳ stability
↳ acceptability
↳ people's trust.
→ USA still is among largest economies,
→ IMF - basket gives highest weight to $.

Long Run

→ share of $ might fall.
→ Renminbi & Rupee can raise share.
→ Regional financial institutes (ADB, NDB, BRICS) can shift away from $.

De-dollarisation can lead to fall in USA's hegemony in financial markets.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

45% of Indians depend on agriculture for their living. It contributes 19% to GDP. This makes any policy change in agriculture a not issue.

India's food subsidy regime

1. Input subsidy
   - → MSP
   - → fertiliser
   - → power
2. Output subsidy
   - → MDM
   - → PDS
   - → PM-Poshan
3. Export subsidy
   - → Eg on sugar

Pressure for developed countries

* WTO → Agreement on Agriculture
  - ↳ MSP is said to fall in Amber Box
  - ↳ Demand to reduce it.
  - ↳ But India says its related to food security & must be in Green Box.

* Fish subsidy → 12th WTO meet called to reduce fish subsidy

* No agreement on FSM (food stock holding) limits, as demanded by India.

Merit in retaining subsidy regime

① India's policy support is not for export, but for food security

② Global Hunger Index ⇒ (107th Rank) → need to solve it.

③ NFHS-5 → 35% stunting, 20% wasting ⇒ Need to solve micro-nutrient deficiency

④ Fish subsidy important for poor fishermen.

⑤ Buffer stocks needed for crisis like COVID.

India must continue to oppose developed countries' hegemony & secure its poor, who ~~constitute~~ constitute [20%] of population (Tendulkar Committee)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Ayog, 55% Indians suffer from water stress. Further world war-3 is predicted to be around water.

Initiatives taken
- → Jal shakti Ministry
- → Catch the Rain Campaign
- → Krishi Sinchai Yojna
- → Watershed Development scheme

Water availability

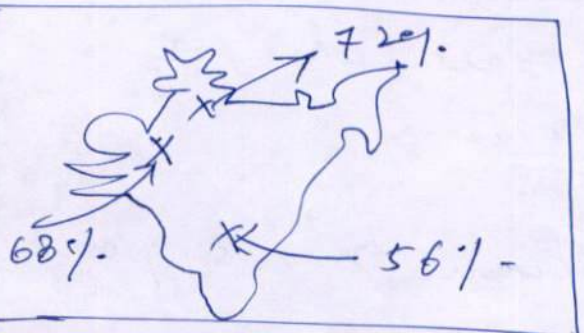

Fig:- % of water stress

- → Fall in water table
- → Erratic monsoon
- → IPCC 6th Assesment Report → rising droughts
- → 90% ground water used for agriculture alone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Water quality

Fig: water pollution

→ High ground-water pollution

→ Leaching of heavy metals
eg uranium, silicon,

→ Salt water intrusion due to rising sea levels.

→ Drain overflows ⇒ pollutes fresh water

→ Acid rains ⇒ lower pH of water sources.

Way Ahead

* Mihir Shah Committee
  ↳ micro-irrigation.
* National Water Policy 2017
  ↳ Blue-green infrastructure
  ↳ Shift-MSP to millets
  ↳ One-Water Policy

We need to preserve water - the ELIXIR of life for our continued survival.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC 6th Assessment Report predicts that by 2030, 23% of Arctic ice would have melted.

Main drivers of glacial retreat

① Rising GHG emissions.

② Black & brown carbon & soot

Black carbon → Reduce albedo → Higher insolation → More melting → Black carbon

Vicious cycle

③ Use of nuclear darters & ice breakers
eg Russia using nuclear technology

④ Ocean water heating ⇒ higher melting.

⑤ ~~Perf~~ Permafrost thawing & release of methane.

⑥ Ozone depletion over Arctic → higher insolation

Potential impact on ecosystem

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Loss of biodiversity
↳ eg polar bear, seals, etc

② Affect cryosphere & hydrological cycle.

③ Chance of polar vortex events will rise

④ Affect temperate front cyclones.

⑤ Endanger local tribes & their sustainable living.

⑥ Affect boreal forest & softwood availability

Further, glacial retreat in Arctic can set a global race for its resources.

Arctic council must become more inclusive & treat Arctic as a global common.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Jeff Besos visit to space has set the ball rolling for space tourism in the world.

Opportunity
- → Better space exploration in future
- → Democratise the space from just astronauts to common man
- → Economy & GDP boost

Challenges

① Risk of space debris & Kessler syndrome.

② Widen inequality
↳ some buying land on moon v/s others have no home on earth.

③ Threaten strategic satellites

④ Technological challenges
↳ Escape technology, reusable launch vehicles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Diverted resources from scientific missions

(6) Ethical issues → should man try to venture into other planets?

Measures

(1) R&D → Docking technology, reusable vehicles

(2) Better training of visitors.

(3) Global collaboration to set norms & standards

(4) Equal technology sharing between nations.

(5) Protecting ~~against~~ against space wars.
Eg Nestra done

Space tourism is a two way street that needs a gradualist approach.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिये नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy can solve major problems in cancer cure & help raise healthcare in India & world.

How it works?

→ It acts on body's antibodies & white blood cells to specifically destroy cancer cell.

→ These cells are mutated to raise their ability to deal with cancer cells & avoid damage to other healthy tissues.

→ Lower risk of side effects as in chemotherapy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations of ~~Cas~~ Crispr Cas9

→ It works on ~~biog~~ biological scissor model

→ cuts off mutated genes of cancer

→ High cost & technology ~~amen~~

→ ~~Can a Must cut~~

~~a off all the~~

→ Must act on all cancer cells individually → very time taking & difficult.

How CAR-T cell can help?

→ It uses body's own cells, rather than foreign sources

→ Higher accuracy.

→ Precision as per patient's needs.

→ lower cost of technology.

CART cell needs further R&D for faster LAB-to LAND.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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IR 4.0 has led to higher use of technology across all sectors — including extremist organisations.

New Technology
- → AI, Machine Learning
- → Blockchain
- → Cloud computing
- → Quantum mechanics.

Need for global efforts

1. Darknet — used for money laundering, drug trafficking.
2. AI based weapons → can do huge damage
3. Blockchain can be used for terror financing.
4. Social media → radicalisation & extremism.

(5) Use of drones for drug & arms smuggling.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Ahead

(1) Use UNSC to deal with emerging threats

(2) Interpol → for global police cooperation.

(3) SCO – RATS → for Asia & South Asia.

(4) FATF → to solve crypto based money laundering.

(5) Set global norms.
eg Budapest Principles.

These are needed to ensure global safety & security & peace.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

ITBP is the major agency for patrolling of Indo-China border. & maintaining border security

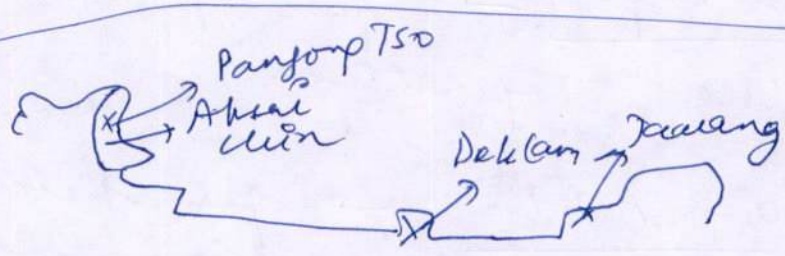

Fig: India-China flashpoints

Role of ITBP

1. To maintain security & safety
2. Engage with locals for eyes & ears scheme
3. Provide intelligence inputs to IB, RAW, NATGRID.

(4) Detect cartographic aggressions by China.
↳ esp in Arunachal Pradesh

(5) Detect lone wolf attacks

(6) Deal with anti-ground workers

(7) Avoid scaling up of standoffs

(8) Protect construction activities
↳ Border Road under Vibrant Village Programme

Challenges → Direction to deal with Maoist insurgents
→ CAG : 58% deficiency of modern tools
→ Harsh climatic conditions

Madhukar Gupta Committee (technology upgradation), Madhav Godbole (one border one force) & Shekhtar Committee (raise defence budget to 3%) must be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land productivity refers to amount of crops produced per acre of land

water productivity means amount of crops produced per unit of water supplied to crops.

Need to shift from land to irrigation water productivity

① Low water use efficiency in India

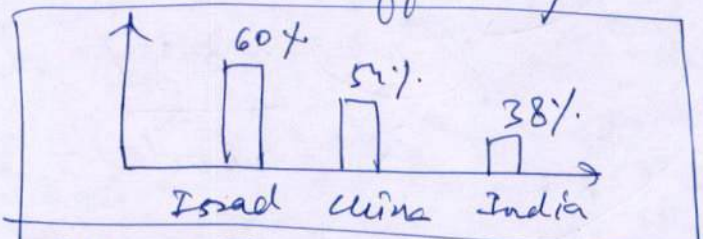
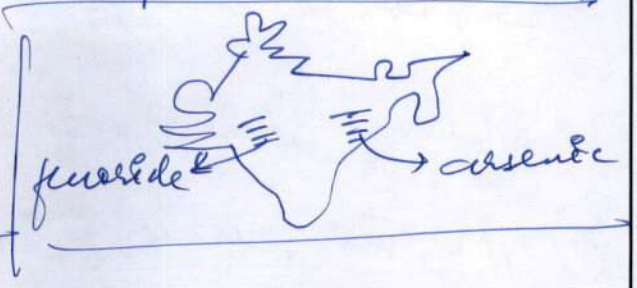


Fig: Water use efficiency

② 90% of ~~irrigat~~ ground water is used in agriculture.

③ Over use of ~~ground~~ irrigation has led to soil salinisation
↳ eg Punjab, Haryana.

(4) Improper ground water extraction → higher ~~water~~ pollution of ground water



(5) Inefficient use of power ~~subsidy~~ subsidy.
↳ costs [0.6% of GDP] . (Eco. Survey)

(6) Over-focus on land ~~sat~~ productivity has raised chemical & pesticide usage
↳ eg Return of alphonso from EU due to pesticide residue

(7) Health effects of chemicals
↳ eg Cancer train - Punjab.

(8) Punjab has 98% irrigation-cones, Jharkhand has 32% ⇒ still water productivity higher in Jharkhand.

Challenges in this shift

(1) Lack of water metering → difficult to calculate productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) 86% small & marginal farmers
↳ poor awareness on water use.

(3) Low coverage of micro irrigation

(4) Mihir Shah committee points to dichotomy in policy between:-
- Ground & surface water
- Irrigation & drinking water
- clean & waste water.

(5) Only 45% area is irrigated
↳ Rest ~~not~~ depend on monsoon.

(6) Poor R&D in irrigation (Only 0.8% of agri GDP)

Way forward
- Drip & sprinkler irrigation
- Smart meter
- One water policy
- Rationalise power subsidy

steps like PM-KUSUM, Per Drop More Crop & Har Khet Ko Pani can help solve water crisis in Indian agriculture.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Hydrogen can play a crucial role in fulfilling India's Panchamrit Targets of Glasgow.

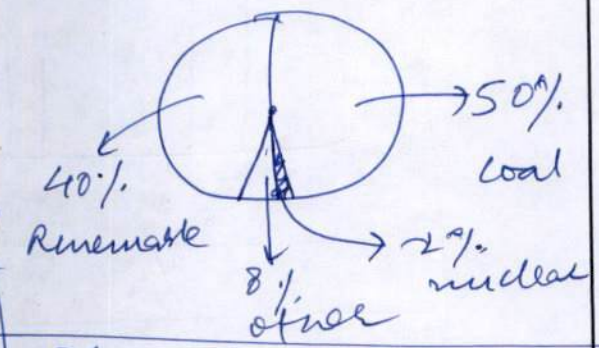

Fig: ~~Electricity~~ Energy Mix

Role of green hydrogen in energy security

① Increased total installed capacity (TIC) of renewables to 500 GW from 160 GW presently.

② Act as switch → use solar & wind energy during low demand to make green hydrogen.

③ Boost to domestic energy production.

④ Has multiple applications → Electric vehicles, Lamps, Industries

(5) Reduce import dependency & save forex

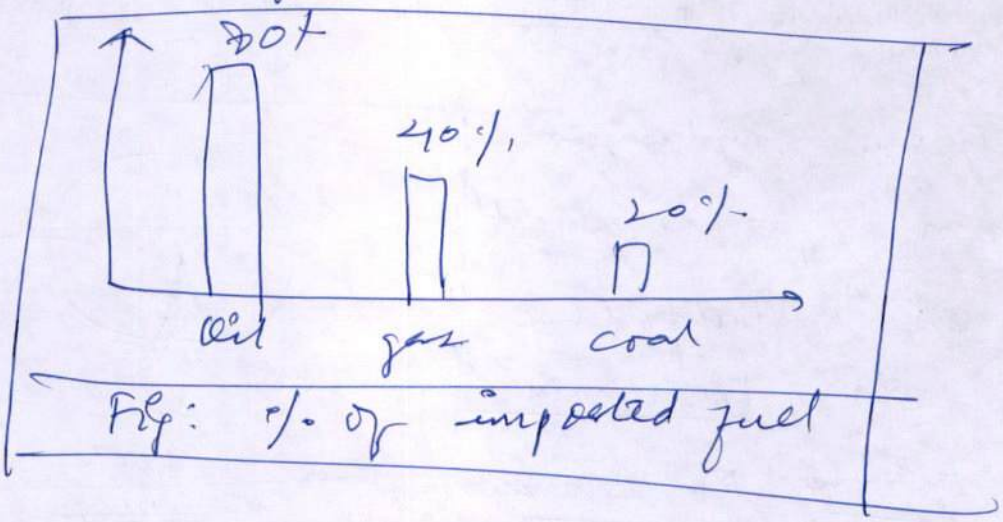

Fig: % of imported fuel

(6) Reduce carbon emissions of black & grey hydrogen.

(7) Aid fertiliser industry too.

National Hydrogen Mission

* It aims to raise green hydrogen production to 5 MT.
* Boost to domestic hydrogen parks.
* Fulfill Nationally determined Contribution at UNFCCC.
* Curb rise in energy price & OPEC shocks.

उम्मीदवारों इसे नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Reduce duck-curve effect of solar energy

* Higher R&D in efficient energy production

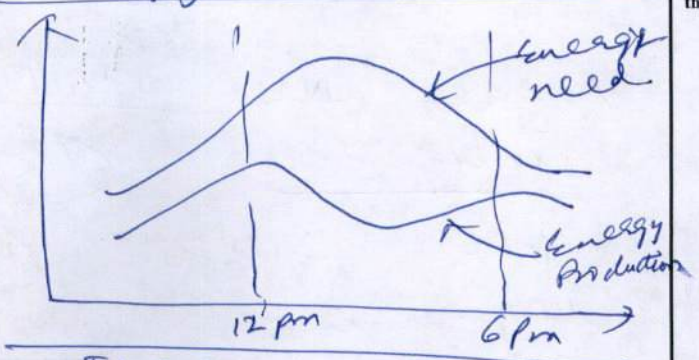

Fig: Duck curve

Challenges
- Transport of hydrogen
- High initial investment
- High-end technology needed
- over-dependence on Coal.

Way Forward
- Technology transfer agreements with rich countries
- Smart meters & pro-sumers
- Decarbonification of energy mix

Green Hydrogen can help realise our energy goals & make us Vishwa Guru in energy security

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UNDP Multi Dimensional Poverty Index, 16% Indians are poor. Further 7% are unemployed as per CMIE.

This calls for income support & wage setting for workers.

Need for transition from minimum to living wage

Limitations of minimum wage
- → Covers only basic needs → "roti, kapda, makan"
- → Not followed in informal sector (93% of workers)
- → May inadequate
- → Regional variations
  - eg Delhi → ₹520, Nagaland ₹280
- → See workers as mere factor of production (cog in wheel) rather than humans deserving a dignified life

~~Meri~~ Benefits of living wage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Cover wider needs → health, education, skill development

② In line with Amartya Sen's capability approach.

③ Higher dignity of work & human life (Article 21)

④ Reduce underpaid - unemployment & disguised unemployment

⑤ Raise per capita income.

⑥ Reduce poverty (22% as per Tendulkar Committee)

⑦ Enable human development.

Constraints of living wage

① Fiscal burden on government employees.

② Difficult to apply to informal sector.

③ Lack of nation-wide unified wage.

④ Rising contractualisation of work
↳ hard to verify what wage is paid

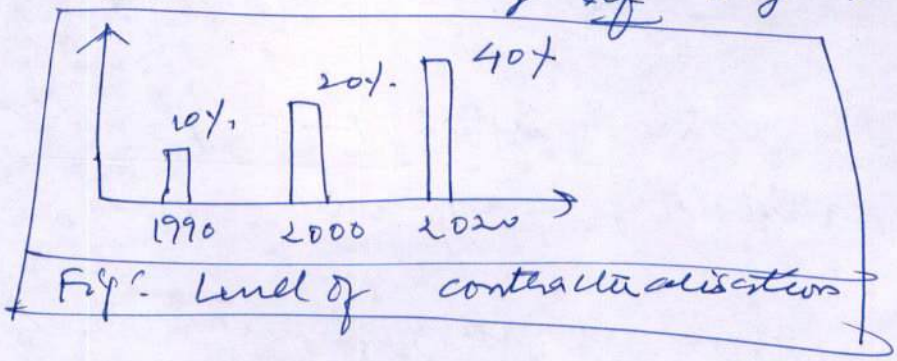

Fig: Level of contractualisation

⑤ Migrant workers → poor records of them, what wage they get.

⑥ Attracting FDIs needs lower wages. [Race to the bottom]

Way Ahead
- → Include living wage in labour code
- → Labour tribunals to settle disputes
- → Awareness in workers to demand higher wage.

Living wage is a concept whose time has come.
— Niti Ayog

उम्मीदवारों इसे हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget is an annual financial statement of government's receipts & payment & expenditure.

sectors affected by buget
- → Agriculture
- → Industry
- → services
- → Energy security
- → Environment

Methods of public scrutiny of budget process & policies

① It is passed as money Bill under Ar 110 → needs parliamentary approval.

② Live telecast of budget session on Lok sabha TV.

③ Parliamentaries Committees can refer BILLS to public & experts

↳ 4 Transgenders Bill referred to experts.

④ Online dashboard of policies for public to see progress.

⑤ CAG audits the policy too. & takes report in parliament.

⑥ DRSC & Public Account Committee scrutinise policies & finance of government.

But, public scrutiny is limited

---

① No direct public involvement — only through parliament.

② Lack of citizenship portals to suggest policies.

③ Delays in release of data.

④ Lack of literacy (26% Indians illiterate) ⇒ can't understand the Budget process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Lack of feedback loops.

(6) Apathy of educated ones to take interest in these matters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How to raise public scrutiny?

(1) Niti Ayog → use of High-Frequency Indicators & Barbell Technique

(2) Open platforms for debate, discussion, dissent
↳ eg. mygov.in

(3) Media channels can do opinion polls on policies.

(4) Restricted public sitting allowed in Budget session.

(5) Awareness in public on budget process.

(6) Local governments to give policy inputs.

This can make budget process transparent - Afterall, "Sunshine is the best disinfectant"

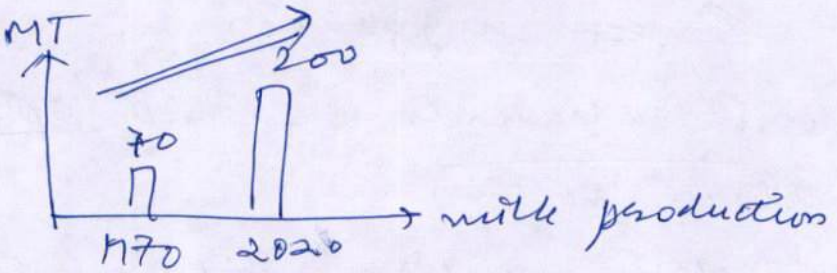
15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is the largest producer of milk (200 MT) in the world. But dairy still suffers from severe challenges.

Transformation

① Operation Flood (White Revolution)
↳ launched in 1970.

② 

③ Largest number of cattle in world

④ Income of dairy farmers rose from ₹4000 in 1970 to ₹10000 now (NSO)

⑤ Rise of dairy cooperatives
↳ Amul, Mother Dairy.

Low productivity of dairy animals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① High tropical diseases
↳ eg Foot & mouth disease

② Failure of artificial insemination techniques.

③ Poor availability of feed (green) & fodder (dry).

④ Low veterinary care available

⑤ Copra and oil cakes → too expensive.

⑥ Low cross breeding in dairy.
↳ eg Sahiwal X Jersey

⑦ Low milk production per cow.

⑧ Lack of R&D in dairy (only 0.8% of agri GDP)

⑨ Lack of scientific management of cattle.

उम्मीदवारो इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए
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Steps Taken

- National Gokul Mission
- National Dairy Development Board
- FDI allowed upto 100% under automatic route.

Steps to take

* Technology transfers from Australia & New zealand.
* Dedicated dairy R&D at ICAR.
* Promote integrated farming → used cow manure for fertiliser.
* Raise cross-breeding facility.
* Rural health care centres for cattle.

This can help solve twin problems of – doubling farmer's income & food security as per Ashok Dalwai Committee

6. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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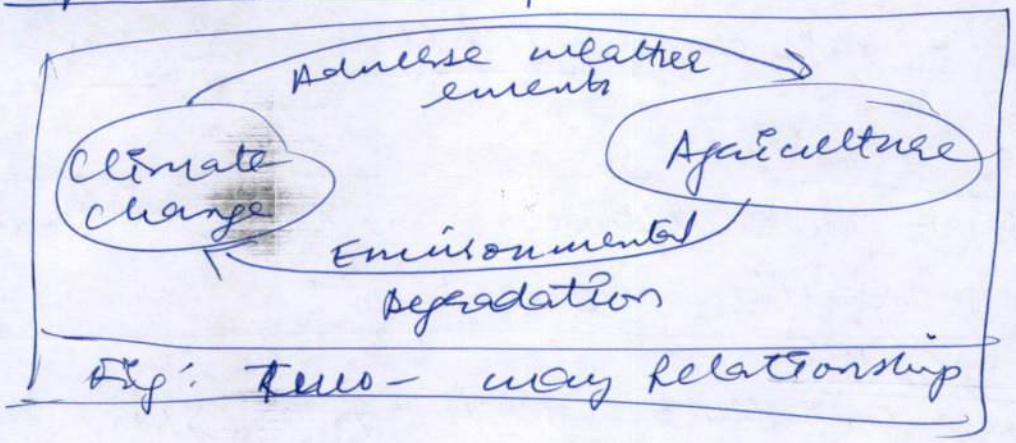
Relationship between climate change and agriculture is deeply interlinked - with feedback & repercussion loop.



Eg: Two-way Relationship

How climate change leads to crop failure?

① IPCC-6th Assesment Report → rising heat waves → lower water for irrigation.

② IMD points to erratic monsoon → 55% farmers monsoon dependent

③ Higher chance of pest-attacks ↳ eg Locust attack - Punjab

(4) Rise of sea level → endanger coastal farms

(5) Global warming → ~~touch~~ affect crops metabolic processes

(6) Floods & cyclones rising ⇒ inundate ~~floo~~ farm lands.

(7) Snow melting in Himalayas ⇒ affect horticulture of J&K.

How agriculture leads to extreme weather events?

Air Pollution

(1) Contributes 18% of GHG.

(2) Flood irrigation of paddy ⇒ methane emissions.

(3) Cattle also contributes to methane emission

Soil Pollution

(4) Soil salinisation due to over irrigation eg Punjab

(5) Chemical pollution.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑥ Lower fertility
↳ eg Punjab → carbon content fell from 0.7% to 0.3%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Water Pollution

⑦ Algal blooms due to nutrient-flow from farms
⑧ Ground water pollution.

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan

* Develop climate resilient varities
* Focus on [millets] → drought resistant
* Traditional farming methods
  ↳ eg Kerala → under sea farming
* Better weather forecast to predict monsoon & drought
* Micro irrigation (Per Drop More Crop)
* Dryland farming
  ↳ eg Collaboration with Israel

There is need for an Evergreen Revolution in India
Sustainable, Efficient, Equitable

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए Candid must no write o this ma

Earthquakes refer to sudden shaking of crust due to release of energy along faults.

They can do significant damage to life & property as seen in [Turkey & Syria]

Vulnerability to eq earthquakes from Himalayas

* Continent-continent convergence is leading to rise of Himalayas & higher earthquake chances.

Fig: Plate convergence

* [52%] of Indian land is vulnerable to earthquakes

* Bhuj was a major event (2001)

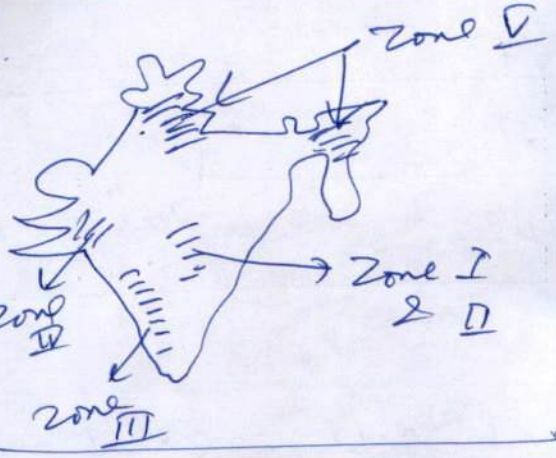

Fig: Vulnerability Map

★ Earthquake leads to other disasters

- Landslides — eg Manipur
- GLOF — eg Uttrakhand (2021)
- Tsunami — eg 2004

★ Anthropogenic activities like mining, transport, tourism, further raise vulnerability.

eg Joshimath sinking.

Institutional Measures Taken

1. NDMA guidelines for earthquake.
2. NDRF for rescue & relief.
3. SCO - Earthquake summit.
4. SARC Disaster Plan for regional cooperation.
5. Structural measures → earthquake resistant building code.
6. Non-structural measures → mock drills of locals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑦ Signed global agreements

1995	2005	2015
Yokohama	Hyogo	Sendai

Significant gaps still exist

① Lack of local involvement

② Low use of nowcasting.

③ Poor adherance to building codes

④ Low integration of tribal knowledge
↳ eg Andamanese tribes remained safe in 2004 Tsunami.

⑤ Lack of inter-agency coordination

⑥ Low power to Panchayats
(Principle of subsidiarity)

District disaster management plan, techno-legal robustness & following [PM's 10 point agenda] can help make India earthquake resilient.

8. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear energy contributes just 2% of electricity in India

Fusion technology can raise this share.

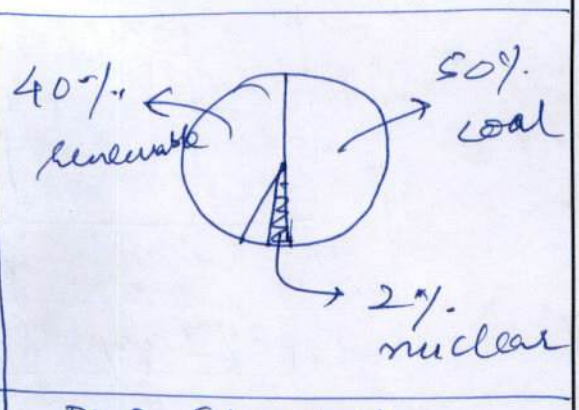

Fig: Electricity mix

Nuclear fusion technology

large atom is split into smaller atoms, releasing large energy & heat

(Deuterium, Tritium, Deuterium)

Advantages of nuclear fusion

1. Higher energy generation than fission that is presently used.
2. Lower emission & pollution
3. Clean and sustainable source.

④ It can attain self propelling chain reaction.

⑤ Can reduce import dependency for & save forex

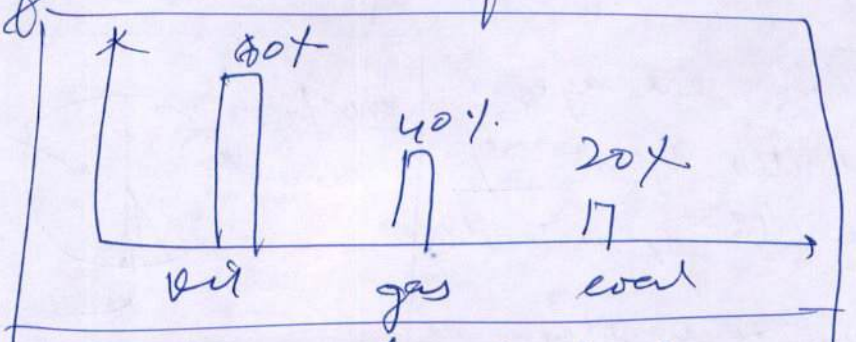

Fig: % Import of fuel

⑥ Reduce over dependence on coal in energy mix.

⑦ Help reduce emissions & limit global warming to 2°C by 2100

⑧ Aid Paris climate goals of Glasgow

⑨ Uses Hydrogen → abundant in nature

Limitations of nuclear fusion

Technology-Based

① High technology needed

② Difficult to achieve conditions for fusion.

High temperature

High pressure

उम्मीदवारों इसे हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ High cost of fusion technology.

④ Lack of R&D in India

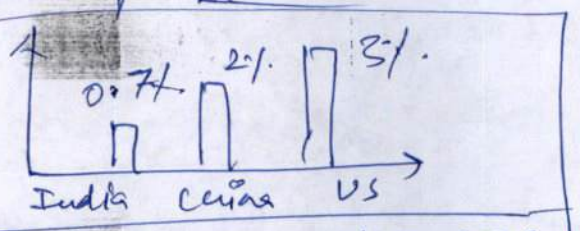

fig: R&D as % of GDP

Other limitations

⑤ Public protest
eg Kudankulam protest

⑥ Low fiscal capacity

⑦ Threat of nuclear disaster
eg Fukushima

Steps
→ ① India is part of Tokamak experiment
→ Nuclear research part of NEP 2020
→ Technology - transfer
↳ ITER - USA

Nuclear technology is a double edged sword that needs to be used with prudence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Money Laundering refers to conversion of black illegal money into clean money through fraggers, washers & mixers.

Placement → Layering → Mixing
(1) (2) (3)

Fig: steps of money laundering

Prevention of money laundering, 2002

- Penalty for money laundering
- Allows seizure of property
- Enforcement Directorate (ED) as main agency

Recent amendment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Greater power of arrest & seisure to ED.

* Difficult bail conditions.

* Stricter penalities for money-laundering

Supreme Court has upheld these amendments recently.

Merits of amendment

* Better & more efficient tracking & solving of the issue.

* Deterrent for defaulters & criminals.

* Deal with hawala in better way.

* Tackle shell-companies & round tripping.

Limitations of the amendment

* Possibility of misuse against political opponents.
* Does not talk of cryptocurrency & online money laundering.
* Does not address cross border collaboration to tackle the crime.
* Money laundering depends on other crimes, not made a separate offence.
* No specific punishment for local hawala - agents.

FATF - recommendations

↳ Make it a separate offence
↳ Banks to retain data for 10 years
↳ Global cooperation, (through Interpol & other agencies)

These steps will help retain the sanctity of global financial architecture.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 7500 km long maritime border. This raises several security threats from IOR.

Security threats

1. Piracy & criminal activities
   ↳ especially near Somalia
2. Terrorist activities
   ↳ eg 2008 Mumbai attack (entered via Mumbai coast)
3. Hideouts to criminals in islands.
4. Highly critical maritime assets
   ↳ eg Oil wells - vulnerable to attacks.
5. China's string of pearls strategy

⑥ Rising sea level → threat of illegal climate refugees
↳ eg from Bangladesh's Majuli Island.

⑦ Fishery disputes between India & Sri Lanka.

⑧ Nuclear submarine & chances of attacks.

⑨ China's ~~to~~ existing claims in red-dash line can choke Malacca Strait, Taiwan Strait.

Robust strategy

① Security
↳ thermal sensors, flood lights
↳ Coastal Police training.
↳ Involve local fishermen
eg i-d cards for them.
↳ Eyes & Ears approach

↳ use Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadeep Islands strategically

(1) Development

↳ Coastal village ~~steps~~ development

↳ Income & jobs for coastal people to avoid radicalisation

(2) Diplomacy

↳ Joint drills with Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia.

↳ Gurgaon - IFC for IOR.

↳ Use SCO, BRICS well.

↳ Asia - Africa grouping for piracy.

These will help to secure sovereignty, integrity & unity of India & enable it to be $\boxed{\text{net security provider}}$ in IOR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK